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Proposed programme budget for the biennium 2006-2007*

Part XI
Capital expenditures

Section 32
Construction, alteration, improvement and major maintenance

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* A summary of the approved programme budget will subsequently be issued as *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixtieth Session, Supplement No. 6* (A/60/6/Add.1).

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A. Overview

32.1 The present section contains resources related to capital expenditure projects, namely, alterations and improvements to and major maintenance of the principal properties of the United Nations worldwide, including modernization of existing buildings and technical installations. Capital expenditure resources are requested centrally under this section in order to ensure a coordinated and systematic approach to facilities management, major maintenance and construction. The staff and related costs for administration and management of the activities proposed in this section are included under the respective main sections of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2006-2007 for headquarters and regional commissions.

32.2 The projects contained under the section relate to subprogramme 4, Support services, of programme 24, Management and central support services, of the biennial programme plan for the period 2006-2007.[1] The overall objectives of the subprogramme are to provide effective and efficient planning, management, maintenance and operation for all existing physical facilities of the Organization; to provide electronic communication expertise for meeting facilities; and to provide common support for other mandated activities of the Organization. Expected accomplishments and indicators of achievement specifically related to the management of construction projects are included within the logical framework of the Office of Central Support Services and the administrative services at Geneva, Vienna and Nairobi and the regional commissions, as appropriate.

32.3 At Headquarters the projects proposed under this section are under the responsibility of the Office of Central Support Services and the Department of Public Information, respectively. The administrative services at Geneva, Vienna and Nairobi and the regional commissions are responsible within their respective spheres for the implementation of their projects under this section and the administration of related resources. The projects relating to the safety and security of United Nations premises in all main locations proposed in this section will be implemented in close coordination with the Department of Safety and Security.

32.4 In line with General Assembly resolution 52/220, the Office of Central Support Services will exercise its coordinating role in providing integrated and coordinated management policy and guidelines to locations outside of Headquarters in implementation of these projects.

32.5 Major maintenance requirements vary with the age of the building concerned, type of construction, climate and adequacy of regular maintenance programmes. Properties owned by the United Nations at Headquarters are over 50 years old, requiring more active intervention to prevent structural, functional and technical obsolescence. Further, modifications and alterations to the buildings have become necessary to accommodate the specialized requirements of new technologies in communications, office automation and information management. For example, the application of energy-saving technologies to existing buildings requires significant architectural and engineering modifications. Similarly, new safety and environmental standards require the renovation of existing buildings to meet modern standards in such areas as fire safety, access for the disabled, interior air quality, asbestos abatement and safe handling of dangerous or toxic materials.

32.6 Historically however, the management and maintenance of the facilities owned by the Organization have suffered from low levels of funding for programmes of preventive maintenance and repair. After a number of deferments, the cumulative effect leads to breakdowns, and inevitably a portion of the necessarily reduced budget allocation has to be redeployed from routine maintenance to unforeseen building repair emergencies. In addition, owing to the nature of capital improvement

[1] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 6* (A/59/6/Rev.1).

projects, a number of which require long lead times or summer timetables, it sometimes proves difficult to complete approved alteration and improvement projects during the biennium in which appropriations are granted. This results in the further deferral of those projects to future bienniums.

32.7 In order to remedy the situation with regard to the physical condition of facilities at Headquarters, the General Assembly, in section II of its resolution 57/292, approved a capital master plan and authorized the Secretary-General to proceed with the design phases of the project. Pending the implementation of the capital master plan and decisions yet to be taken by the General Assembly on the financing of the project, the resources under the section reflect the continuation in the biennium 2006-2007 of the regular alterations, improvements and major maintenance projects. The delays experienced in the implementation of the capital master plan, however, have made it unsustainable to defer further the implementation of the fire code compliance project, which was postponed to the implementation of the capital master plan and was intended to meet minimum fire safety requirements, through the installation of smoke detectors and fan shut-down systems throughout the Headquarters complex. Resources are therefore proposed for the implementation of this project in the biennium 2006-2007 to ensure the safety of staff, delegates and visitors to United Nations Headquarters in line with the established codes.

32.8 The total provision under the section amounts to $68,992,400, reflecting a decrease of $35,574,200, or 34 per cent, compared with the revised appropriation for the biennium 2004-2005. The decrease reflects the deletion of a one-time provision of $49,833,300 approved by the General Assembly in its resolutions 58/295 and 59/276 for the strengthening of the security and safety of the United Nations premises. The decrease is partly offset by a proposed growth of $8,017,500 for the second phase of implementation of security-related construction projects at the United Nations Office at Geneva, approved in section XI of resolution 59/276, and a net additional growth of $6,241,600 under other projects, principally relating to upgrading the Organization's technological network infrastructure.

32.9 A number of the projects included in this section for the biennium 2006-2007 were approved previously by the General Assembly but (a) had to be deferred owing to resource limitations or to the need to undertake other unforeseen emergency projects, or (b) are a continuation of previously approved multi-year projects. Table 32.3 categorizes the alteration and improvement and major maintenance projects proposed in this section as multi-year phased projects, recurrent projects, projects deferred from prior periods or new projects. The proposals for the biennium 2006-2007 therefore represent (a) a continuing phase of a catch-up programme, which is expected to continue into succeeding bienniums, and (b) those projects considered the most essential for ensuring the reliable and efficient operation of facilities and related infrastructures in support of substantive programmes.

32.10 In line with General Assembly resolutions 57/304 and 58/270, and the objectives set out by the Secretary-General in his reports A/57/387 and Corr.1 and A/57/620, on strengthening the United Nations and on the information and communication technology (ICT) strategy, respectively, in reviewing resource allocation for the activities proposed in this section, priority has been accorded to measures to facilitate the implementation of the ICT strategy and the pursuit of its goals as a fundamental factor in the Secretary-General's ongoing reform process. These activities are an essential part of the work to be carried out for the implementation of the ICT strategy of the Organization. Special emphasis has been given to the upgrading of the United Nations enterprise network infrastructure at regional headquarters and regional commissions so as to put them on par with the infrastructure level already implemented at Headquarters, standardize the system and support existing and future applications requiring real-time connectivity across the Organization. An investment of $7,724,900 is proposed for that purpose, which would be funded centrally through a specifically designated account. The project implementation will be overseen and

coordinated by the Office of Central Support Services to facilitate system-wide acquisition of equipment and services and ensure a unified approach and application of standards for its implementation in all main locations. Details on this project are provided in paragraph 32.34 below. In total, a provision of $21,650,800 for upgrading and improving technological and communication infrastructures at all main locations is included in this section, compared with a provision in the amount of $14,359,000 allocated for investment in technology in the biennium 2004-2005.

32.11 The estimated percentage distribution of resources under this section would be as shown in table 32.1.

Table 32.1 **Percentage distribution of resources by component**

Component	*Regular budget*	*Extrabudgetary*
A. Alterations and improvements	62.0	—
B. Major maintenance	26.8	—
C. United Nations enterprise network	11.2	—
Total	**100.0**	—

Table 32.2 **Resource requirements by component**

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Regular budget

Component	*2002-2003 expenditure*	*2004-2005 appropriation*	*Resource growth*		*Total before recosting*	*Recosting*	*2006-2007 estimate*
			Amount	*Percentage*			
A. Alterations and improvements							
1. Headquarters	40 577.8	33 799.0	(14 858.2)	(44.0)	18 940.8	958.9	19 899.7
2. Geneva	24 298.4	32 888.2	(18 791.3)	(57.1)	14 096.9	311.9	14 408.8
3. Vienna	1 486.4	1 828.4	—	—	1 828.4	62.7	1 891.1
4. Nairobi	1 141.7	7 919.4	(5 614.8)	(70.9)	2 304.6	274.7	2 579.3
5. ESCAP	1 005.4	2 675.0	(800.8)	(29.9)	1 874.2	73.8	1 948.0
6. ECLAC	1 780.7	2 670.1	(1 034.5)	(38.7)	1 635.6	99.6	1 735.2
7. ECA	2 246.6	4 883.2	(2 786.0)	(57.1)	2 097.2	147.4	2 244.6
Subtotal	**72 537.0**	**86 663.3**	**(43 885.6)**	**(50.6)**	**42 777.7**	**1 929.0**	**44 706.7**
B. Major maintenance							
1. Headquarters	8 059.3	9 084.9	(833.6)	(9.2)	8 251.3	417.8	8 669.1
2. Geneva	2 771.8	4 394.3	703.8	16.0	5 098.1	112.8	5 210.9
3. Vienna	598.4	776.7	—	—	776.7	26.7	803.4
4. Nairobi	1 398.8	1 443.3	—	—	1 443.3	169.7	1 613.0
5. ESCAP	2 018.2	1 320.7	(10.7)	(0.8)	1 310.0	47.1	1 357.1
6. ECLAC	404.2	333.4	182.0	54.6	515.4	31.4	546.8
7. ECA	905.5	550.0	545.0	99.1	1 095.0	76.9	1 171.9
Subtotal	**16 156.2**	**17 903.3**	**586.5**	**3.3**	**18 489.8**	**882.4**	**19 372.2**
C. United Nations enterprise network	—	—	7 724.9	—	7 724.9	391.0	8 115.9
Total	**88 693.1**	**104 566.6**	**(35 574.2)**	**(34.0)**	**68 992.4**	**3 202.4**	**72 194.8**

Table 32.3 **Status of projects proposed for the biennium 2006-2007 by programme**
(Thousands of United States dollars)

	Headquarters	*United Nations Office at Geneva*	*United Nations Office at Vienna*	*United Nations Office at Nairobi*	*ESCAP*	*ECLAC*	*ECA*	*Global requirement*
A. Alterations/improvements								
Projects deferred from prior period(s)	—	—	—	300.0	—	—	25.0	—
Multi-year phased projects	8 520.5	10 662.4	1 828.4	250.0	592.6	1 145.5	250.0	—
Recurrent projects	1 450.0	417.7	—	—	197.0	52.5	50.0	—
New projects for 2006-2007	8 970.3	3 016.8	—	1 754.6	1 084.6	437.6	1 772.2	—
Total A	**18 940.8**	**14 096.9**	**1 828.4**	**2 304.6**	**1 874.2**	**1 635.6**	**2 097.2**	—
B. Major maintenance								
Projects deferred from prior period(s)	—	—	—	—	120.0	30.0	—	—
Multi-year phased projects	—	1 657.5	—	—	452.0	48.4	—	—
Recurrent projects	7 582.5	1 287.4	776.7	1 443.3	130.0	100.0	335.0	—
New projects for 2006-2007	668.8	2 153.2	—	—	608.0	337.0	760.0	—
Total B	**8 251.3**	**5 098.1**	**776.7**	**1 443.3**	**1 310.0**	**515.4**	**1 095.0**	—
C. United Nations enterprise network	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7 724.9
Total C	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**7 724.9**
Grand total (A, B and C)	**27 192.1**	**19 195.0**	**2 605.1**	**3 747.9**	**3 184.2**	**2 151.0**	**3 192.2**	**7 724.9**

32.12 The above proposals should be seen in the context of the estimated value (excluding land) of United Nations-owned buildings, which is as follows:

(a) Headquarters: $722,358,600 (replacement value of the Headquarters complex, based on the market-value assessment);

(b) Geneva: $742,124,000 (estimated value, based on a valuation made in 2003);

(c) Vienna: $1,300,000,000 (estimated value); the Vienna International Centre is the property of the Government of Austria;

(d) Nairobi: $62,316,600 (estimated value of the Gigiri complex);

(e) Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP): $83,125,000 (estimated value of the ESCAP complex);

(f) Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC): $34,900,000 (estimated value of the ECLAC complex);

(g) Economic Commission for Africa (ECA): $180,930,138 (estimated value of the ECA complex).

B. Alteration, improvement and major maintenance Programmes

1. Headquarters

Resource requirements (before recosting): $27,192,100

32.13 The total provision of $27,192,100 for Headquarters consists of $18,940,800 for alteration and improvement and $8,251,300 for major maintenance projects. This reflects a net decrease of $15,691,800, or 36.6 per cent, compared with the revised appropriation for the biennium 2004-2005. The decrease relates to the deletion of a one-time provision of $15,944,800 covering the strengthening of the security and safety of the United Nations premises approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 58/295 and the transfer of a provision of $982,900 from this section to section 2, General Assembly and Economic and Social Council affairs and conference management, relating to the leasing cost of on-demand printing equipment required by the Department for General Assembly and Conference Management. It is partly offset by proposed net additional requirements of $1,235,900 under other projects. Within the total provision of $27,192,100, an amount of $13,090,800 relates to technological improvements and upgrades in technological infrastructure in the Office of Central Support Services ($11,970,300) and the Department of Public Information ($1,120,500), as compared with an amount of $11,580,600 allocated for the same purpose in the biennium 2004-2005. This reflects the priority attached by the Secretary-General to the technological upgrade of business processes at the Secretariat in line with the information and communication technology strategy. The provision of $11,970,300 foreseen for the Office of Central Support Services would cover the requirements for upgrading existing operational systems within the Headquarters complex, such as the local area network (LAN), the storage area network (SAN) and Internet infrastructure. The provision of $1,120,500 would be required by the Department of Public Information to continue migrating its technological facilities from analog to digital systems.

32.14 Based on a review of the most pressing requirements for maintaining the physical condition of the premises and providing a safe working environment for staff and delegations, priority has been given to the implementation of alteration and improvement projects. This is reflected in the realignment of resources from major maintenance projects ($833,600) to partly cover the requirements for implementing the fire code compliance project referred to in paragraph 32.7 and additional investments in the information technology infrastructure.

32.15 The provision for alterations and improvements, amounting to $18,940,800, may be summarized as follows:

(a)	Improvement of facilities and general infrastructure:	$2,850,000;
(b)	Improvement of security and safety of the premises:	$3,000,000;
(c)	Improvements to the information and communication technology infrastructures, including LAN, SAN and Internet items:	$11,970,300;
(d)	Public information technology digitization (2006-2007 phase):	$1,120,500.

32.16 A provision of $8,251,300, reflecting a decrease of $833,600, is proposed for major maintenance of the Headquarters premises. This would cover maintenance activities in the areas of general maintenance of facilities, heating, ventilation, air conditioning, structural and architectural maintenance, gardening and other urgent maintenance activities to ensure reliable and efficient operation of the facilities and the safety and health of delegates, staff and visitors.

2. United Nations Office at Geneva

Resource requirements (before recosting): $19,195,000

32.17 The total provision of $19,195,000 consists of $14,096,900 for alteration and improvement and $5,098,100 for major maintenance projects at the United Nations Office at Geneva. This reflects a decrease of $18,087,500, or 48.5 per cent, compared with the revised appropriation for the biennium 2004-2005. The decrease reflects the deletion of a one-time provision of $25,568,600 relating to the implementation of projects approved in the biennium 2004-2005 to strengthen the security and safety of the United Nations premises at Geneva, approved by the General Assembly in section XI of its resolution 59/276. It is partly offset by a net growth of $7,481,100, relating to (a) an increase of $8,017,500 for the second phase of the security projects approved by the General Assembly in section XI of its resolution 59/276; (b) a one-time provision of $1,063,600 for technological improvements to the printing plant of the Conference Services Division at the United Nations Office at Geneva; and (c) a decrease of $1,600,000 reflecting a transfer of resources for the United Nations Office at Geneva network infrastructure from this heading to the system-wide upgrade of the United Nations enterprise network (see para. 32.34 below). Based on a review of the most pressing requirements for maintaining the physical condition of the premises and providing a safe working environment for staff and delegations, priority has been given to major maintenance projects, particularly in the plumbing area. It is therefore proposed that resources be transferred from alterations and improvements to major maintenance, resulting in an increase of $703,800 for major maintenance projects.

32.18 The provision for alterations and improvements, amounting to $14,096,900, may be summarized as follows:

(a) Improvement of facilities and general infrastructure: $2,497,900;

(b) Improvement of conference facilities and related infrastructure: $3,581,500;

(c) Improvement of security and safety of the premises: $8,017,500.

32.19 A provision of $5,098,100, reflecting an increase of $703,800, is proposed for major maintenance of the United Nations Office at Geneva premises. These would cover maintenance activities in the areas of general maintenance of facilities, heating, ventilation, air conditioning, plumbing, structural and architectural maintenance, gardening and other urgent maintenance activities to ensure reliable and efficient operation of the facilities and the safety of delegates, staff and visitors.

3. United Nations Office at Vienna

Resource requirements (before recosting): $2,605,100

32.20 The total provision of $2,605,100, at the maintenance level, includes $1,828,400 for alterations and improvements and $776,700 for major maintenance. The resources requested represent the United Nations Office at Vienna's share of the cost of improving and maintaining the Vienna International Centre, which is managed by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization on a cost-shared basis through an agreement between the Centre-based organizations and the host Government. The provisions relate to the following costs: continuation of replacement of carpets on various floors of the Centre complex after the staged implementation of asbestos removal, which is currently in progress; modification of the premises to improve the utilization of space and adapt it to meet the most recent requirements; extension of painting and floor treatment in technical areas, storerooms and corridors; replacement of and alterations to ceilings; and various maintenance projects for the premises.

4. United Nations Office at Nairobi

Resource requirements (before recosting): $3,747,900

32.21 The total provision of $3,747,900 consists of $2,304,600 for alterations and improvements and $1,443,300 for major maintenance. The total provision reflects an overall decrease of $5,614,800, or 60 per cent, as compared with the revised appropriation for the biennium 2004-2005. The decrease relates to the deletion of a one-time provision of $5,614,800, consisting of $4,414,700 for the strengthening of the security and safety of the United Nations premises approved for the biennium 2004-2005 by the General Assembly in section XI of its resolution 59/276, and $1,200,100 appropriated by the General Assembly in section IV of its resolution 58/272 to modernize the United Nations Office at Nairobi conference facilities. Within the total proposed provision of $3,747,900, the amount of $156,000 relates to improvements to the security and safety installations that could not be scheduled for implementation until the biennium 2006-2007 or were necessitated by the redesign of previous projects. These relate particularly to the perimeter fence and vehicular access to the Gigiri compound.

32.22 The provision for alterations and improvements amounting to $2,304,600 may be summarized as follows:

(a) Improvement of facilities and general infrastructure: $2,148,600;

(b) Improvement of security and safety of the premises: $156,000.

32.23 The resources proposed for major maintenance ($1,443,300), at the maintenance level, would cover maintenance activities in the areas of general maintenance of facilities, heating, ventilation, air conditioning, structural and architectural maintenance, gardening and other urgent maintenance activities to ensure reliable and efficient operation of the facilities and the safety and health of delegates, staff and visitors.

5. Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific

Resource requirements (before recosting): $3,184,200

32.24 The total provision of $3,184,200 consists of $1,874,200 for alterations and improvements and $1,310,000 for major maintenance. It reflects a net decrease of $811,500, or 20.3 per cent, compared with the revised appropriation for the biennium 2004-2005. The decrease relates to the deletion of a one-time provision of $811,500 for the strengthening of the security and safety of the United Nations premises approved for the biennium 2004-2005 by the General Assembly in section XI of its resolution 59/276. In the biennium 2006-2007, further improvements to the security and safety installations are proposed. These relate to the regular upgrade of fire safety systems to comply with revised fire code standards. These requirements, in the amount of $519,500, are considered part of the usual alteration and improvement programme to upgrade technical security-related installations as they become obsolete. Further, an amount of $565,100 relates to the upgrading of information technology systems, including upgrades to the local area network, the installation of Internet Protocol (IP) telephony and enhancements of the remote access function from the subregional offices to the Intranet.

32.25 The provision for alterations and improvements, amounting to $1,874,200, may be summarized as follows:

(a) Improvement of facilities and general infrastructure: $639,600;

(b) Replacement of the simultaneous interpretation system in conference rooms: $150,000;

(c) Improvement of security and safety of the premises: $519,500;

(d) Improvements to the information and communication technology infrastructure, including LAN, IP telephony and Intranet items: $565,100.

32.26 A provision of $1,310,000, reflecting a decrease of $10,700, would cover major maintenance activities in the areas of general maintenance of facilities, heating, ventilation, air conditioning, structural and architectural maintenance, gardening and other urgent maintenance activities to ensure reliable and efficient operation of the facilities and the safety of delegates, staff and visitors.

6. Economic and Social Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean

Resource requirements (before recosting): $2,151,000

32.27 The total provision of $2,151,000 consists of $1,635,600 for alterations and improvements and $515,400 for major maintenance. This reflects a decrease of $852,500, or 28.4 per cent, compared with the revised appropriation for the biennium 2004-2005. The decrease relates to the deletion of a one-time provision of $852,500 for the strengthening of the security and safety of the United Nations premises in the biennium 2004-2005 approved by the General Assembly in section XI of its resolution 59/276. Further improvements to the security and safety installations, estimated at $172,500, are proposed in the biennium 2006-2007 to implement elements relating to access control that cannot be postponed, and for the regular upgrading of existing installations. These cover improvements to the perimeter fence and lighting, public address systems and securing sensitive areas.

32.28 Based on a review of the most pressing requirements for maintaining the physical condition of the premises and providing a safe working environment for the staff and delegations, priority has been given to major maintenance projects. It is therefore proposed that resources be transferred from alterations and improvements to major maintenance, resulting in an increase of $182,000 for major maintenance projects.

32.29 The provision for alterations and improvements of $1,635,600 may be summarized as follows:

(a) Improvement of facilities and general infrastructure: $1,303,100;

(b) Replacement of the simultaneous interpretation system in conference rooms: $85,000;

(c) Improvement of security and safety of the premises: $172,500;

(d) Improvement of information and communication technology infrastructure, including installation of fibre optic cable and upgrading of satellite communication equipment: $75,000.

32.30 A provision of $515,400, reflecting an increase of $182,000, is proposed for major maintenance. These would cover maintenance activities in the areas of general maintenance of facilities, heating, ventilation, air conditioning, structural and architectural maintenance, gardening and other urgent maintenance activities to ensure reliable and efficient operation of the facilities and the safety of delegates, staff and visitors.

7. Economic Commission for Africa

Resource requirements (before recosting): $3,192,200

32.31 The total provision of $3,192,200 would consist of $2,097,200 for alteration and improvement and $1,095,000 for major maintenance. This reflects a decrease of $2,241,000, or 41.2 per cent, compared with the revised appropriation for the biennium 2004-2005. The decrease relates to the deletion of a one-time provision of $2,241,000 for the strengthening of the security and safety of the United Nations premises for the biennium 2004-2005 approved by the General Assembly in section XI of its resolution 59/276. Based on a review of the most pressing requirements for maintaining the physical condition of the premises and providing a safe working environment for the staff and delegations, priority has been given to major maintenance projects. To meet the increased maintenance requirements, particularly in the electrical area, it is proposed that resources be transferred from alterations and improvements to major maintenance, resulting in an increase of $545,000 for major maintenance projects.

32.32 The provision for alterations and improvements amounting to $2,097,200 may be summarized as follows:

(a) Improvement of facilities and general infrastructure: $1,200,000;

(b) Improvement of conference facilities and infrastructure: $607,200;

(c) Improvement of security and safety of the premises, including the regular upgrade of fire safety installations: $95,000;

(d) Improvement of information and communication technology infrastructures, including expansion of the private automatic branch exchange (PABX): $195,000.

32.33 A provision of $1,095,000, reflecting an increase of $545,000, would cover major maintenance activities in the areas of general maintenance of facilities, heating, ventilation, air conditioning, gardening and structural and architectural maintenance and other urgent maintenance activities to ensure reliable and efficient operation of the facilities and the safety of delegates, staff and visitors.

C. United Nations enterprise network

32.34 The network infrastructure of the United Nations regional headquarters and regional commissions, which in part enables a direct link between all locations and United Nations Headquarters, will require a major upgrade in the biennium 2006-2007 to support desktop videoconferencing, IP telephony, business continuity requirements and real-time connectivity to United Nations enterprise applications such as the Integrated Management Information System, Galaxy and future systems related to the sharing of security-related information. For such applications to be fully operational, it is essential to increase the United Nations enterprise network capacity and standardize the network system across all duty stations so that they can interconnect seamlessly and exchange an ever-increasing volume of data and voice information. Such infrastructure upgrading at United Nations Headquarters is currently in progress from within the budgetary provisions approved for the biennium 2004-2005. The resources proposed to standardize and upgrade the United Nations enterprise network infrastructure in other main locations, in the amount of $7,724,900, would cover the acquisition and installation of network switches and related equipment and cabling. The proposed levels of investment for the overseas duty stations are uneven, reflecting the various degrees of modernization and capacity of the local infrastructures. It is foreseen that the procurement of related equipment and services for the project would be centrally coordinated by the Office of Central Support Services at Headquarters through a systems

contract. The resources required, as estimated by each duty station based on the size of its operation and prior investment in information technology, are:

(a)	United Nations Office at Geneva:	$1,600,000;
(b)	United Nations Office at Vienna:	$1,211,000;
(c)	United Nations Office at Nairobi:	$700,000;
(d)	ECA:	$1,340,900;
(e)	ESCAP:	$1,710,000;
(f)	ECLAC:	$377,000;
(g)	The Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia:	$786,000.

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Proposed programme budget for the biennium 2006-2007*

Part XII
Safety and security

Section 33
Safety and security

(Programmes 24 and 26 of the biennial programme plan and priorities for the period 2006-2007)**

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* A summary of the approved programme budget will subsequently be issued as *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixtieth Session, Supplement No. 6* (A/60/6/Add.1).

** *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 6* (A/59/6/Rev.1).

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Overview

33.1 The Department of Safety and Security is responsible for the implementation of the programme of work under this section. The Department was created by the General Assembly in section XI of its resolution 59/276 of 23 December 2004 through consolidation and substantive strengthening of the existing security and safety structures of the Office of the United Nations Security Coordinator at Headquarters and the field offices and the security and safety service structures at all headquarters locations and regional commissions, with the overall goal of facilitating, through the United Nations security management system, the effective conduct, in a safe and secure environment, of the activities mandated by the United Nations system organizations. The security components of peacekeeping and special political missions led by the Department of Peacekeeping Operations and the Department of Political Affairs respectively have also been brought under the umbrella of the Department of Safety and Security so as to ensure effective coordination of security decisions, compliance with common security policies and full application of the common security standards.

33.2 The activities programmed in this section reflect a consolidation of those that fall under the security and safety services component of subprogramme 4, Support services, of programme 24, Management and support services, and under section D, Inter-organizational security measures, of programme 26, Jointly financed activities, of the biennial programme plan for the period 2006-2007. Consequently, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 58/269 of 23 December 2003, a new programme 27, Safety and security, will be submitted to the General Assembly at its sixtieth session, through the Committee for Programme and Coordination at its forty-fifth session, as an addendum to the biennial programme plan and priorities for the period 2006-2007 (A/59/6/Rev.1/Add.1).

33.3 The overall objectives of the Department of Safety and Security are:

(a) To support and facilitate the effective conduct of United Nations activities by ensuring a coherent, effective and timely response to all security-related threats and other emergencies;

(b) To ensure effective risk mitigation through the establishment of a coordinated security threat and risk assessment mechanism within the framework of a common system-wide methodology;

(c) To develop high-quality best-practice security policies, standards and operational procedures across the United Nations system, including the appropriate degree of standardization;

(d) To support implementation and monitor compliance with those security policies, standards and operational procedures;

(e) To ensure the most cost-effective provision and employment of security personnel by taking advantage of economies of scale and through centrally directed recruitment, selection, training, deployment and career development.

33.4 The Department is structured to reflect the above organizational objectives. To that end it comprises three main operational components, namely, the Division of Safety and Security Services, the Division of Regional Operations and the Field Support Service.

33.5 The Department carries out its activities in cooperation with other departments and offices of the Secretariat, United Nations funds, programmes, specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and external entities participating in the United Nations security management system in the field. Such cooperation and collaboration is conducted within the framework of the United Nations system Chief Executives Board for Coordination (CEB) and includes participation in the meetings on safety and security issues and the sharing of information, briefings and technical and substantive support.

33.6 The expected accomplishments and indicators of achievement relating to specific areas of activity programmed under the present section are set out in detail below, together with the estimated resources required. The overall framework of the expected accomplishments and indicators of achievement is shown in table 33.1. The expected accomplishments and indicators of achievement and the related baselines and targets are based on the biennial programme plan and priorities for the period 2006-2007 of programmes 24 and 26, with some modifications to reflect the expanded responsibilities of the Department.

Table 33.1 **Framework of expected accomplishments and indicators of achievement by component**

Component	*Number of expected accomplishments*	*Number of indicators of achievement*
A. Executive direction and management	4	5
B. Programme of work		
1. Security and safety coordination	2	7
2. Regional field operation coordination	2	4
3. Field support	2	4
Total	**10**	**20**

33.7 Given the dual responsibility of the Department to provide for the safety and security of staff, delegates and visitors at the main locations of the United Nations, as well as the premises, and for the safety and security of the United Nations system operations in the field, the activities of the Department are financed both from the regular budget and on a cost-sharing basis with other organizations covered by the security management system in the field. With regard to the latter component of the costs, the financial responsibility of each participating organization is based on its proportional share of the personnel operating in the field. The percentage share of each organization in financing those costs in the biennium 2006-2007 was established by the Chief Executives Board at its first regular session of 2005, held in April, on the basis of updated data on the number of United Nations system personnel in the field. Furthermore, the cost-sharing arrangements at Vienna are based on a formula agreed upon by the organizations located at the Vienna International Centre. The total jointly financed budget of the Department of Safety and Security amounts to $199,280,800 before recosting. It is presented in more detail under programme of work below.

33.8 The overall resources required for the biennium 2006-2007 under the regular budget for this section, including the United Nations share in the jointly financed safety and security costs, totalling $40,551,800, amount to $171,681,700, before recosting, reflecting an increase of $31,644,600. The growth can be summarized as follows:

(a) The increase of $3,059,500 under executive direction and management relates to the delayed impact of the full cost of new posts established in the biennium 2004-2005 by the General Assembly in its resolution 59/276 in the context of strengthening the security management system of the United Nations;

(b) The net increase of $26,522,700 under programme of work relates to:

(i) A net increase of $16,835,100 under subprogramme 1, comprising the increase of $24,514,700 for the delayed impact of the full cost of new posts established in 2004-2005 under resolution 59/276 in the context of strengthening the security management system of the United Nations, and a decrease of $7,679,600 for non-post requirements reflecting the discontinuation of one-time costs approved for the biennium 2004-2005

under General Assembly resolutions 58/295 of 18 June 2004 and 59/276 for various operational requirements under the subprogramme;

(ii) An increase of $8,808,900 under subprogramme 2 relating to an increase for non-post requirements representing the United Nations share in the field-related safety and security costs to be financed on a cost-sharing basis with other organizations;

(iii) An increase of $878,700 under subprogramme 3 relating to an increase for non-post requirements representing the United Nations share in the field support costs to be financed on a cost-sharing basis with other organizations;

(c) A net increase of $2,062,400 under programme support, comprising an increase of $2,066,900 for the delayed impact of the full cost of new posts established in 2004-2005 under resolution 59/276 in the context of strengthening the security management system of the United Nations, partly offset by a decrease of $4,500 for non-post requirements representing the abolition of one-time requirements approved in the same resolution for the biennium 2004-2005.

33.9 The estimated percentage distribution of the regular budget resources within the Department is as shown in table 33.2.

Table 33.2 **Percentage distribution of the regular budget resources by component**

Component	*Regular budget*	*Extrabudgetary*
A. Executive direction and management	4.1	—
B. Programme of work		
1. Security and safety coordination	70.5	100.0
2. Regional field operation coordination	19.4	—
3. Field support	1.2	—
Subtotal B	**91.1**	**100.0**
C. Programme support	4.8	—
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**

33.10 The distribution of regular budget resources is summarized in tables 33.3 and 33.4.

Table 33.3 **Resource requirements by component, including United Nations share of jointly financed costs**

(Thousands of United States dollars)

(1) *Regular budget*

Component	*2002-2003 expenditure*	*2004-2005 appropriation*	*Resource growth*		*Total before recosting*	*Recosting*	*2006-2007 estimate*
			Amount	*Percentage*			
A. Executive direction and management	—	3 974.3	3 059.5	77.0	7 033.8	418.4	7 452.2
B. Programme of work	75 539.1	129 945.0	26 522.7	20.4	156 467.7	11 654.2	168 121.9
C. Programme support	—	6 117.8	2 062.4	33.7	8 180.2	485.3	8 665.5
Subtotal	**75 539.1**	**140 037.1**	**31 644.6**	**22.6**	**171 681.7**[a]	**12 557.9**	**184 239.6**

(2) *Extrabudgetary*

	2002-2003 expenditure	*2004-2005 estimate*	*2006-2007 estimate*
Subtotal	**6 167.6**	**7 205.1**	**7 098.5**
Total (1) and (2)	**81 706.7**	**147 242.2**	**191 338.1**

[a] Within this total, the United Nations share of jointly financed safety and security costs amounts to $40,551,800.

Table 33.4 **Regular budget post requirements**

	Established regular budget posts		*Temporary posts*					
			Regular budget		*Extrabudgetary*		*Total*	
Category	*2004-2005*	*2006-2007*	*2004-2005*	*2006-2007*	*2004-2005*	*2006-2007*	*2004-2005*	*2006-2007*
Professional and above								
USG	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
D-2	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	2
D-1	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	2
P-5	8	8	—	—	—	—	8	8
P-4/3	32	32	—	—	1	1	33	33
P-2/1	6	6	—	—	1	1	7	7
Subtotal	**51**	**51**	**—**	**—**	**2**	**2**	**53**	**53**
General Service								
Principal level	8	8	—	—	—	—	8	8
Other level	142	142	20	20	26	26	188	188
Subtotal	**150**	**150**	**20**	**20**	**26**	**26**	**196**	**196**
Other								
Security Service	268	268	32	32	12	12	312	312
Local level	346	346	61	61	—	—	407	407
Subtotal	**614**	**614**	**93**	**93**	**12**	**12**	**719**	**719**
Total	**815**	**815**	**113**	**113**	**40**	**40**	**968**	**968**

33.11 Under the terms of section VIII of General Assembly resolution 56/255, the gross jointly financed budget of the Department is submitted to the Assembly for its approval. The overall resources required in that budget for the biennium 2006-2007 under this section amount to $199,280,800 before recosting, reflecting an increase of $38,394,500 (table 33.6). Those costs include: (a) the gross budget for the Security and Safety Section at Vienna ($23,356,400), which is financed jointly by the organizations based at the Vienna International Centre under the agreed cost-sharing formula, under subprogramme 1; and (b) the costs of the field operations and related requirements of the Department at Headquarters ($175,924,400), to be financed under the cost-sharing formula decided upon by CEB under subprogrammes 2 and 3.

33.12 The net increase of $38,394,500 in jointly financed costs under programme of work relates to:

(a) A net reduction of $9,187,300 under subprogramme 1 comprising: (a) an increase of $5,151,000 for the delayed impact of the full cost of new posts established in 2004-2005 for

the Security and Safety Section at Vienna under resolution 59/276 in the context of strengthening the security management system of the United Nations; and (b) a decrease of $14,338,300 under non-post requirements due to the discontinuation of one-time expenditure provisions approved for 2004-2005 under resolutions 58/295 and 59/276;

(b) A net increase of $43,459,800 under subprogramme 2 comprising: (a) an increase of $45,024,100 for the delayed impact of the full cost of new posts established in 2004-2005 under resolutions 58/295 and 59/276 in the context of strengthening the security management system of the United Nations; and (b) a decrease of $1,564,300 under non-post requirements reflecting the discontinuation of one-time provisions approved for 2004-2005 under the same resolutions;

(c) An increase of $4,122,000 under subprogramme 3 for the delayed impact of the full cost of new posts established in 2004-2005 under resolution 59/276 in the context of strengthening the security management system of the United Nations.

33.13 The estimated percentage distribution of the jointly financed resources within the Department is as shown in table 33.5.

Table 33.5 **Percentage distribution of jointly financed resources by subprogramme**

Subprogramme	*Joint budget*	*Extrabudgetary*
1. Security and safety coordination	11.7	—
2. Regional field operation coordination	83.6	91.3
3. Field support	4.7	8.7
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**

33.14 The distribution of the jointly financed resources is summarized in tables 33.6 and 33.7.

Table 33.6 **Jointly financed resource requirements**

(Thousands of United States dollars)

(1) *Gross jointly financed budget*

Component	*2002-2003 expenditure*	*2004-2005 appropriation*	*Resource growth*		*Total before recosting*	*Recosting*	*2006-2007 estimate*
			Amount	*Percentage*			
Programme of work	69 719.9	160 886.3	38 394.5	23.9	199 280.8	10 811.0	210 091.8
Subtotal	**69 719.9**	**160 886.3**	**38 394.5**	**23.9**	**199 280.8**[a]	**10 811.0**	**210 091.8**

(2) *Extrabudgetary*

	2002-2003 expenditure	*2004-2005 estimate*	*2006-2007 estimate*
Subtotal	**3 571.8**	**4 158.8**	**3 437.1**
Total (1) and (2)	**73 291.7**	**165 045.1**	**213 528.9**

[a] Within this total, the United Nations share of jointly financed safety and security costs amounts to $40,551,800.

Table 33.7 **Jointly financed post requirements**

Category	Established posts		Temporary posts: Joint budget		Temporary posts: Extrabudgetary		Total	
	2004-2005	2006-2007	2004-2005	2006-2007	2004-2005	2006-2007	2004-2005	2006-2007
Professional and above								
D-2	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
D-1	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
P-5	36	36	—	—	1	1	37	37
P-4/3	256	256	—	—	4	4	260	260
P-2/1	6	6	—	—	—	—	6	6
Subtotal	**300**	**300**	**—**	**—**	**5**	**5**	**305**	**305**
General Service								
Principal level	3	3	—	—	—	—	3	3
Other level	25	25	—	—	2	2	27	27
Subtotal	**28**	**28**	**—**	**—**	**2**	**2**	**30**	**30**
Other categories								
Security Service	125	125	25	25	—	—	150	150
Local level	369	369	—	—	—	—	369	369
Subtotal	**494**	**494**	**25**	**25**	**—**	**—**	**519**	**519**
Total	**822**	**822**	**25**	**25**	**7**	**7**	**854**	**854**

33.15 Regular budget and jointly financed resources under this section are supplemented by extrabudgetary funding derived from: (a) the support account for peacekeeping operations; (b) reimbursement for the security and safety services rendered to the United Nations funds and programmes; and (c) extrabudgetary funding earmarked by donors for training of staff in the field. For the biennium 2006-2007, these components total $10,535,600.

33.16 Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 58/269, resources identified for the conduct of monitoring and evaluation amount to $2,079,900, comprising one P-5, two P-4, three P-3 and three General Service (Other level) posts in the Compliance, Evaluation and Monitoring Unit. Those resources are reflected under executive direction and management.

A. Executive direction and management

Regular budget resource requirements (before recosting): $7,033,800

33.17 The Under-Secretary-General for Safety and Security and the immediate office of the Under-Secretary-General is responsible for the management of the United Nations security system, the development of security policies and security recommendations for the Secretary-General and for the overall security and safety of more than 100,000 United Nations staff members and an estimated 300,000 dependants at over 150 duty stations, a considerable number of which are considered high risk. In view of the extensive system-wide responsibilities and the external contacts that the Under-Secretary-General will need to maintain, the size and scope of the Department and the need to ensure continuity during periods of leave or other absence, the Under-

Secretary-General will be assisted by a deputy at the D-2 level who will focus on the internal functioning and day-to-day management of the Department.

33.18 In managing the Department, the Under-Secretary-General will also be supported by two small units: a Policy, Planning and Coordination Unit and a Compliance, Evaluation and Monitoring Unit. The Policy, Planning and Coordination Unit will promulgate common policies and standards in all parts of the security management system. It will also serve as a small secretariat for the Inter-Agency Security Management Network and be responsible for drafting and updating the Field Security Handbook and all specialized security directives. The Compliance, Evaluation and Monitoring Unit will be responsible for conducting inspections and compliance reviews of security policies and standards at all United Nations entities, including headquarters locations and the field missions led by the Department of Peacekeeping Operations and the Department of Political Affairs.

Table 33.8 **Objectives for the biennium, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures**

Objective of the Organization: To ensure full implementation of legislative mandates and compliance with United Nations policies and procedures with respect to the management of the programme of work and of staff and financial resources.

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Programme work is effectively delivered	(a) Reduction in the number of malicious deaths *Performance measures*: 2002-2003: 31 Estimate 2004-2005: 15 Target 2006-2007: 50 per cent reduction (compared to 2004-2005 actual)
(b) Enhanced coordination of the United Nations security management system	(b) Percentage of common policies, standards and operational procedures updated and promulgated *Performance measures*: 2002-2003: not applicable Estimate 2004-2005: 25 per cent Target 2006-2007: 80 per cent

(c) Improved implementation of policies and procedures relating to the security and safety of United Nations staff and their eligible dependants	(c) Percentage of duty stations that have complied with the minimum operating security standards *Performance measures*: 2002-2003: not applicable Estimate 2004-2005: 60 per cent Target 2006-2007: 80 per cent
(d) Programme work is effectively supported by staff and financial resources	(d) (i) Number of days a post is vacant *Performance measures*: 2002-2003: not applicable Estimate 2004-2005: 180 days Target 2006-2007: 135 days (ii) Efficient and effective utilization of regular budget resources *Performance measures*: 2002-2003: 100 per cent (of authorized funds are expended) Estimate 2004-2005: 85 per cent (of authorized funds are expended) Target 2006-2007: 95 per cent (of authorized funds are expended)

External factors

33.19 The objectives and expected accomplishments are expected to be achieved on the assumption that:

(a) There will be no unforeseen situations originating from events deemed as force majeure;

(b) All stakeholders, including the United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, are supportive of the Department's efforts and extend to it full cooperation in attaining the programme objectives.

Outputs

33.20 During the biennium 2006-2007, the following outputs will be delivered:

(a) Servicing of intergovernmental and expert bodies:

(i) Substantive servicing of meetings: approximately 10 meetings and/or informal consultations of the General Assembly and the Security Council; approximately 10 meetings of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;

(ii) Parliamentary documentation: reports to the General Assembly on the functioning of the security management system, including the annual report on the safety and security

of humanitarian personnel and protection of United Nations personnel; report on implementation of the unification of the security management system; annual lessons learned and best practices reports; any other ad hoc reports, as required;

(b) Other substantive activities:

(i) Consolidation, harmonization and promulgation to all duty stations of essential security policies, standards and operational procedures;

(ii) Development of a standardized safety and security policy format;

(c) Conduct of inspection and compliance missions, with a particular focus on the most challenging locations worldwide (40);

(d) Establishment and maintenance of a centrally directed recruitment selection and career development system for security and safety personnel;

(e) Contribution to activities of CEB and its subsidiary machinery on safety and security issues; coordination of activities of the United Nations system security and safety management network.

Table 33.9 **Resource requirements**

	Resources (thousands of United States dollars)		*Posts*	
Category	*2004-2005*	*2006-2007 (before recosting)*	*2004-2005*	*2006-2007*
Regular budget				
Post	2 454.4	5 513.9	22	22
Non-post	1 519.9	1 519.9	—	—
Subtotal	**3 974.3**	**7 033.8**	**22**	**22**
Extrabudgetary	—	—	—	—
Total	**3 974.3**	**7 033.8**	**22**	**22**

33.21 Resources in the amount of $7,033,800, including an increase of $3,059,500, will provide for the continuation of 22 posts and related non-post requirements. The increase reflects the delayed impact of the full cost of new posts, including one Under-Secretary-General, one D-2, one P-5, four P-4, three P-3, one P-2, one General Service (Principal level) and four General Service (Other level) posts established in 2004-2005 under resolution 59/276 in the context of strengthening the security management system of the United Nations. The non-post requirements, at the maintenance level, will cover general temporary assistance, overtime, travel of the Under-Secretary-General and the deputy and travel associated with conducting compliance, evaluation and monitoring missions, as well as the general operating expenses of the office.

B. Programme of work

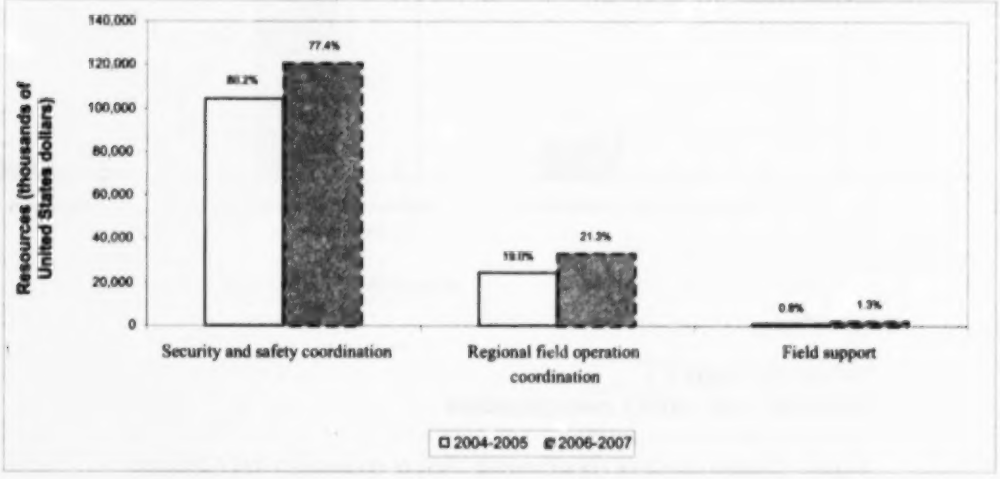
1. Regular budget activities

Table 33.10 **Resource requirements by subprogramme, including United Nations share of jointly financed costs**

	Resources (thousands of United States dollars)		*Posts*	
Subprogramme	*2004-2005*	*2006-2007 (before recosting)*	*2004-2005*	*2006-2007*
Regular budget				
1. Security and safety coordination	104 265.9	121 101.0	889	889
2. Regional field operation coordination	24 579.1	33 388.0	—	—
3. Field support	1 100.0	1 978.7	—	—
Subtotal	**129 945.0**	**156 467.7**	**889**	**889**
Extrabudgetary	7 205.1	7 098.5	40	40
Total	**137 150.1**	**163 566.2**[a]	**929**	**929**

[a] Within this total, the United Nations share of jointly financed safety and security costs amounts to $40,551,800.

Regular budget resource requirements by subprogramme

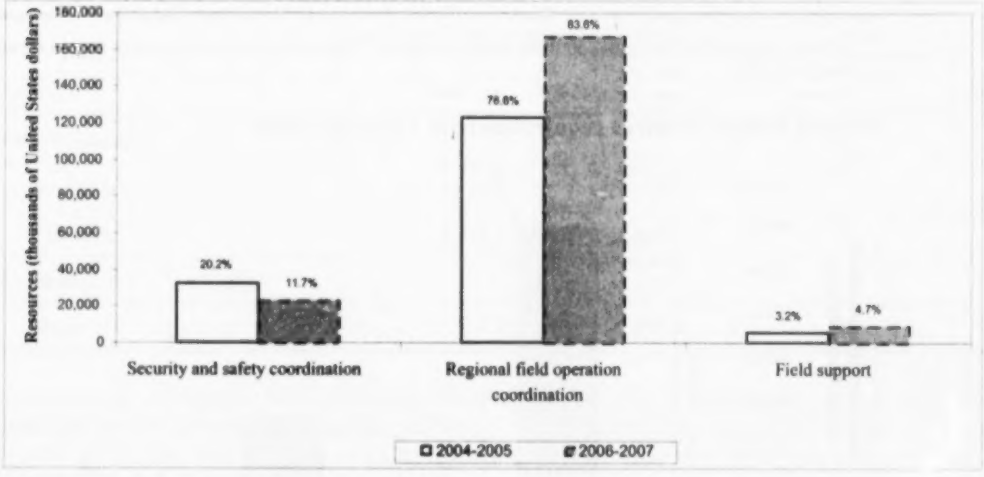


2. Jointly financed activities

Table 33.11 **Resource requirements by subprogramme (gross budget)**

	Resources (thousands of United States dollars)		*Posts*	
Subprogramme	*2004-2005*	*2006-2007 (before recosting)*	*2004-2005*	*2006-2007*
Regular budget				
1. Security and safety coordination	32 543.7	23 356.4	155	155
2. Regional field operation coordination	123 174.9	166 634.7	662	662
3. Field support	5 167.7	9 289.7	30	30
Subtotal	**160 886.3**	**199 280.8**	**847**	**847**
Extrabudgetary	4 158.8	3 437.1	7	7
Total	**165 045.1**	**202 717.9**	**854**	**854**

Jointly financed resource requirements by subprogramme



Subprogramme 1
Security and safety coordination

Regular budget resource requirements (before recosting): $121,101,000

Jointly financed resource requirements (before recosting): $23,356,400

33.22 This subprogramme is under the responsibility of the Division of Safety and Security Services, as well as the security and safety services in New York, at other headquarters locations and at the regional commissions. The Division is responsible for supervising the Security and Safety Service in New York and providing policy direction, operational guidance and overall technical supervision to the security and safety services at other headquarters locations and the regional commissions. The security and safety services at other headquarters locations and the regional

commissions will retain day-to-day operational responsibility and report to their respective designated officials (Director-General or Executive Secretary), working in close cooperation with their Chiefs of Administration. The Division will also be responsible for managing the protection of the senior officials of the Organization in a systematic and coordinated manner.

Table 33.12 **Objectives for the biennium, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures**

Objective of the Organization: To protect staff, delegates, visiting dignitaries and other visitors on the United Nations premises and to prevent damage to United Nations property.

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Improved security and safety conditions at the United Nations headquarters locations and the regional commissions	(a) (i) Improved compliance with Headquarters minimum operating security standards *Performance measures*: 2002-2003: not applicable Estimate 2004-2005: 75 per cent compliance Target 2006-2007: 100 per cent compliance (ii) Maintenance of the time required for evacuation of United Nations complexes within established security standards *Performance measures*: 2002-2003: not applicable Estimate 2004-2005: 80 per cent of the standard evacuation time Target 2006-2007: 100 per cent of the standard evacuation time (iii) Reduced response time with respect to emergency security incidents (commencing in 2005) *Performance measures*: 2002-2003: not applicable Estimate 2004-2005: not applicable Target 2006-2007: 30 per cent reduction (compared to the response time achieved in 2005) (iv) Absence of unauthorized entries to the United Nations premises

	Performance measures: 2002-2003: not applicable Estimate 2004-2005: no unauthorized entry Target 2006-2007: no unauthorized entry (v) Reduced number of safety-related claims submitted (commencing in 2005) *Performance measures*: 2002-2003: not applicable Estimate 2004-2005: not applicable Target 2006-2007: 30 per cent reduction (compared to the number of claims submitted in 2005)
(b) Enhanced coordination of security arrangements and strengthened level of preparedness at United Nations headquarters locations and regional commissions	(b) (i) Increased percentage of common security procedures that have been standardized and a more coordinated approach to personal protection (commencing in 2005) *Performance measures*: 2002-2003: not applicable Estimate 2004-2005: 50 per cent of common security procedures standardized by the end of 2005 Target 2006-2007: 100 per cent of common security procedures standardized (ii) Crisis operation plans and emergency contact lists are completed and updated (commencing in 2005) *Performance measures*: 2002-2003: not applicable Estimate 2004-2005: 100 per cent by the end of 2005 Target 2006-2007: 100 per cent

External factors

33.23 The subprogramme is expected to achieve its objectives and expected accomplishments on the assumption that there are no unexpected events deemed as force majeure and delegates, staff and visitors comply with and meet security, safety and fire regulations.

Outputs

33.24 During the biennium 2006-2007, the following outputs will be delivered (regular budget/extrabudgetary):

(a) Security services related to office and conference facilities: screen persons, vehicles and packages entering and leaving the premises; operate and maintain the pass and identification badge system; confiscate outdated grounds passes; screen for concealed weapons; provide security coverage of meetings, receptions and special events; conduct security training programmes; raise and lower flags of Member States of the United Nations;

(b) Services related to garage facilities: screen vehicles for access authority; inspect delivery vehicles; inspect vehicles for explosive ordnance;

(c) Personal protection services: provide security to United Nations senior officials and other dignitaries; coordinate VIP movements with host country security/law enforcement agencies;

(d) Special services: conduct investigations, liaise with host country law enforcement agencies; analyse crime patterns; prepare local security threat assessments and crime prevention programmes;

(e) Pass and identification services: issue United Nations grounds passes and maintain related records;

(f) Physical security services: conduct physical security audits; maintain a key control system; repair and maintain all locking systems, safes and electronic security systems (including alarm systems, intrusion detection, closed-circuit television and access control systems);

(g) Explosive detection services: maintain explosive detection capability at vehicle delivery access points and areas where conferences, meetings and special events are held; screen all incoming mail and parcels;

(h) Emergency response services and crisis management: maintain a 24-hour-a-day, seven-day-a-week security control centre to monitor all security systems; maintain an incident command system and crisis management plan; respond to all serious incidents in United Nations offices and premises at Headquarters and other main locations; provide counter-surveillance detection measures in the vicinity of all United Nations offices and premises; conduct mobile and foot patrols as necessary; collate and maintain updated emergency contact information; assist in all aspects of emergency preparedness and evacuation planning and execution for on-site and off-site facilities; standardize security procedures; update and complete crisis and emergency operation plans; process safety-related claims;

(i) Safety services: inspect United Nations premises, including elevators, escalators and machinery rooms, for safety and fire hazards; conduct safety training programmes for security officers, fire officials, industrial shop workers and guides; coordinate and conduct fire drills and safety engineering surveys; issue safety reports and recommendations; monitor and inspect fire and water alarms and practice evacuations of United Nations premises; issue safety equipment to staff and contractual workers; conduct health inspections of kitchen facilities; conduct annual safety and sanitation/hygiene inspections of all food preparation, storage and serving areas;

(j) Inspection services: inspect areas during bomb threats; respond to all types of alarms and emergencies; investigate motor vehicle accidents, compensation cases, accidents involving visitors and staff .nembers, illnesses involving visitors and damage to personal and United Nations property;

(k) Training services: maintain high professional standard of instruction by ensuring that the security staff is well trained in basic security functions and cross-trained in technical and specialized skills; provide training support services at Headquarters and other main locations.

Table 33.13 **Resource requirements, including United Nations share of jointly financed costs at Vienna**

	Resources (thousands of United States dollars)		*Posts*	
Category	*2004-2005*	*2006-2007 (before recosting)*	*2004-2005*	*2006-2007*
Regular budget				
Post	75 284.2	99 798.9	889	889
Non-post	28 981.7	21 302.1	—	—
Subtotal	**104 265.9**	**121 101.0**	**889**	**889**
Extrabudgetary	7 205.1	7 098.5	40	40
Total	**111 471.0**	**128 199.5**[a]	**929**	**929**

[a] Within this total, the United Nations share of the security and safety services costs at Vienna amounts to $5,185,100.

33.25 The resource requirements in the amount of $121,101,000, including the increase of $16,835,100, will provide for the continuation of 889 posts, including 113 temporary posts, in the Division and in the security and safety services at all main locations, excluding Vienna, and the related non-post requirements. The estimated requirements under non-post items cover general temporary assistance and overtime for security coverage at peak periods, travel of the senior officials' protection detail, various contractual services, general operating expenses, including communication costs, maintenance costs related to specialized security communication and office automation equipment, cleaning and repair of uniforms and requirements for various operational supplies and replacement of security and safety equipment. The non-post requirements also include a provision of $5,185,100 to cover the United Nations share in the costs of the Security and Safety Section at Vienna, which are financed on a cost-sharing basis with other organizations based at the Vienna International Centre. The full costs of the Security and Safety Section at Vienna are presented in table 33.14 and explained in paragraph 33.27 below.

33.26 The net increase of $16,835,100 comprises: (a) an increase of $24,514,700 relating to the delayed impact of the full cost of 1 D-2, 1 P-5, 6 P-4, 7 P-3, 1 P-2/1, 1 General Service (Principal level), 58 General Service (Other level), 88 Security Service and 183 Local level established and temporary posts established in 2004-2005 under resolution 59/276, in the context of strengthening the security and safety management system of the United Nations; and (b) a net reduction of $7,679,600 under non-post items, representing the discontinuation of one-time provisions authorized in 2004-2005 under resolutions 58/295 and 59/276 for the various operational requirements of the security and safety services at all main locations, excluding Vienna, partly offset by the estimated additional costs for security and safety services owing to the biennialization of the additional recurrent operational requirements approved under the above resolutions for 2005.

Table 33.14 **Jointly financed resource requirements (full budget of the Security and Safety Section, Vienna)**

	Resources (thousands of United States dollars)		*Posts*	
Category	*2004-2005*	*2006-2007 (before recosting)*	*2004-2005*	*2006-2007*
Joint budget				
Post	15 692.7	20 843.7	155	155
Non-post	16 851.0	2 512.7	—	—
Subtotal	**32 543.7**	**23 356.4**	**155**	**155**
Extrabudgetary	—	—	—	—
Total	**32 543.7**	**23 356.4**	**155**	**155**

33.27 Estimated requirements in the amount of $23,356,400, reflecting a decrease of $9,187,300, will provide for the continuation of 155 posts, including 25 temporary posts, and related non-post requirements in the Security and Safety Section, Vienna. The estimated non-post requirements will cover general temporary assistance, overtime, various contractual services, maintenance costs related to specialized security and office automation equipment, cleaning and repair of uniforms, communication costs, security-related supplies and replacement of security and safety equipment. The net decrease of $9,187,300 comprises: (a) an increase of $5,151,000 relating to the delayed impact of the full cost of 1 P-2/1 and 58 Security Service posts established in 2004-2005 under resolution 59/276 in the context of strengthening the security and safety management system of the United Nations; and (b) a reduction of $14,338,300 under non-post items reflecting the discontinuation of one-time provisions approved under resolutions 58/295 and 59/276 in the biennium 2004-2005 for operational one-time requirements of the Section, including those for security improvements of the physical infrastructure of the Vienna International Centre.

Subprogramme 2
Regional field operation coordination

Regular budget resource requirements (before recosting): $33,388,000

Jointly financed resource requirements (before recosting): $166,634,700

33.28 This subprogramme is under the responsibility of the Division of Regional Operations. The Division, through its regional desks, is responsible for daily security coordination with the regional field security offices, for responding to all security incidents in the field, for deploying staff to the field as necessary to support the designated officials, for investigating the deaths of staff under malicious circumstances, for providing assistance in the management of hostage incidents and for taking appropriate action in the event of the arrest or detention of staff members. An important function of the Division is coordination on a continuous basis of the threat and risk assessment process with regional field offices, eight main offices of the Organization and other main duty stations and, with the involvement of organizations of the United Nations system and national Governments, to ensure, in accordance with the provisions of section XI of resolution 59/276, the timely, systematic and objective review of security phases at the locations of all United Nations system operations for appropriate decision by the top security officials and the Secretary-General.

Table 33.15 **Objectives for the biennium, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures**

Objective of the Organization: To protect staff members of the United Nations system, associated personnel and eligible dependants at all duty stations.

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Improved security and safety of the working environment	(a) (i) Completion and updating of security threat and risk analyses for all duty stations *Performance measures*: 2002-2003: not applicable Estimate 2004-2005: 80 per cent of duty stations Target 2006-2007: 100 per cent of duty stations (ii) Establishment by all duty stations of minimum operating security standards *Performance measures*: 2002-2003: not applicable Estimate 2004-2005: 100 per cent of duty stations Target 2006-2007: 100 per cent of duty stations
(b) Security incidents are responded to in a timely manner	(b) (i) Completion and updating of all country-level security contingency plans, as well as those of the Department *Performance measures*: 2002-2003: not applicable Estimate 2004-2005: 100 per cent of duty stations Target 2006-2007: 100 per cent of duty stations (ii) Increased capability to deploy or redeploy field security officers at 24 hours' notice

	Performance measures: 2002-2003: not applicable Estimate 2004-2005: Emergency deployment of 2 field security officers for up to 60 days Target 2006-2007: Emergency deployment of 10 field security officers for up to 90 days

External factors

33.29 The subprogramme is expected to achieve its objectives and expected accomplishments on the assumption that:

(a) There is no major change in current level of threats and risks to United Nations personnel, facilities and activities;

(b) Emergency operational requirements such as responding to national disasters, terrorist attacks targeting United Nations facilities and/or personnel or other critical security incidents do not involve the substantial redirection of the subprogramme's resources from their original purpose;

(c) The organizations participating in the security management system and staff extend full cooperation and are supportive of the efforts of the Department of Safety and Security.

Outputs

33.30 During the biennium 2006-2007, the following outputs will be delivered (regular budget/extrabudgetary):

(a) Review and update of all country security threat and risk assessments and security plans on an annual basis at all duty stations (150);

(b) Security assistance visits to duty stations (40);

(c) Development of standard operating procedures for the Department's operations centre in New York;

(d) Maintenance and periodic revision of field security standard operating procedures;

(e) Development of the Department's contingency plans for response to security incidents and emergencies beyond the capacity of in-country security arrangements.

Table 33.16 **Resource requirements (United Nations share of jointly financed costs)**

	Resources (thousands of United States dollars)		*Posts*	
Category	*2004-2005*	*2006-2007 (before recosting)*	*2004-2005*	*2006-2007*
Regular budget				
Non-post	24 579.1	33 388.0	—	—
Subtotal	**24 579.1**	**33 388.0**	**—**	**—**
Extrabudgetary	—	—	—	—
Total	**24 579.1**	**33 388.0**	**—**	**—**

33.31 The provision of $33,388,000, including an increase of $8,808,900, will cover the United Nations share of: (a) costs of the Division of Regional Operations in New York; (b) costs relating to security operations in the field; and (c) costs of malicious acts insurance coverage of personnel in the field. The increase of $8,808,900 comprises an increase of $9,479,000 in the United Nations share of the costs of the Division and the field security operations owing to their enlargement and strengthening under the terms of resolution 59/276, partly offset by a reduction of $670,100 with respect to the United Nations share in the estimated costs of malicious acts insurance. The gross budget of the field-related activities under this subprogramme is set out in table 33.17 and explained in paragraphs 33.32 and 33.33 below.

Table 33.17 **Jointly financed resource requirements (full budget)**

	Resources (thousands of United States dollars)		*Posts*	
Category	*2004-2005*	*2006-2007 (before recosting)*	*2004-2005*	*2006-2007*
Joint budget				
Post	69 346.6	114 370.7	662	662
Non-post	53 828.3	52 264.0	—	—
Subtotal	**123 174.9**	**166 634.7**	**662**	**662**
Extrabudgetary	3 163.8	3 137.1	7	7
Total	**126 338.7**	**169 771.8**	**669**	**669**

33.32 The estimated requirements of $166,634,700, including the resource growth of $43,459,800, will provide for the continuation of 662 posts, including 43 posts in the Division of Regional Operations and 619 posts in the field security offices, and related non-post requirements for the Division and the field offices. The increase of $45,024,100 under posts is attributable to the delayed impact of the full cost of 350 posts (31 posts in the Division and 319 posts in the field security offices) established in 2004-2005 under resolutions 58/295 and 59/276.

33.33 The estimated requirements for non-post items ($52,264,000), reflecting a decrease of $1,564,300, will cover the requirements for overtime, travel of desk officers to the field and field security officers to Headquarters for consultations and training, contractual costs to cover administrative backstopping provided in the field by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), general operating expenses of field offices, including rental and maintenance of premises,

maintenance of vehicles and safety, communication and office equipment, communication costs, various supplies for field offices, replacement of office, security and automation equipment and vehicles in the field. The requirements also include the estimated worldwide costs of malicious acts insurance for personnel in the field in the amount of $15,255,700. The decrease in non-post requirements of $1,564,300 reflects the combined effect of the discontinuation of a one-time provision approved for the biennium 2004-2005 for the field offices and for the Division, partly offset by additional requirements due to the biennialization of the additional recurrent operational requirements for the field offices and for the Division based on the provisions approved by the General Assembly in its resolutions 58/295 and 59/276 for 2005.

Subprogramme 3
Field support

Regular budget resource requirements (before recosting): $1,978,700

Jointly financed resource requirements (before recosting): $9,289,700

33.34 This subprogramme is the responsibility of the Field Support Service. The Service is responsible for two main activities, namely, critical incident stress management and implementation of a sustained and coherent security training programme aimed at multiple clients: the security officers at all main locations and field duty stations, the designated officials, the security management teams and United Nations staff in general.

Table 33.18 **Objectives for the biennium, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures**

Objective of the Organization: To reduce and/or prevent critical incident stress and to increase the knowledge and skills of staff of the United Nations system with respect to safety and security issues.

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Strengthened capacity of staff of the United Nations system to manage critical incident stress	(a) (i) Increased percentage of staff and their families in the field who have received stress management training *Performance measures*: 2002-2003: 70 per cent of staff and family members Estimate 2004-2005: 80 per cent of staff and family members Target 2006-2007: 90 per cent of staff and family members (ii) Increased level of coverage for United Nations staff requiring emotional first aid and psychological damage control following reported critical incidents

	Performance measures: 2002-2003: 70 per cent of staff requiring aid Estimate 2004-2005: 80 per cent of staff requiring aid Target 2006-2007: 90 per cent of staff requiring aid
(b) Enhanced abilities in security and safety matters of all actors in the United Nations security management system, including designated officials, security management team members, security officers and staff members, through security training	(b) (i) Increased number of security training standards that are regulated and harmonized across the security management system *Performance measures*: 2002-2003: not applicable Estimate 2004-2005: 25 per cent of standards Target 2006-2007: 80 per cent of standards (ii) Increased percentage of United Nations staff at the main locations and in the field who have received security training relevant to their duties and requirements *Performance measures*: 2002-2003: 70 per cent of staff Estimate 2004-2005: 80 per cent of staff Target 2006-2007: 90 per cent of staff

External factors

33.35 The subprogramme is expected to achieve its objectives and expected accomplishments on the assumption that:

(a) The organizations participating in the security management system and their staff extend full cooperation and are supportive of the efforts of the Department of Safety and Security;

(b) Emergency operational requirements such as responding to natural disasters, terrorist attacks targeting United Nations facilities and/or personnel or other critical security incidents do not involve the substantial redirection of the subprogramme's resources from their original purpose.

Outputs

33.36 During the biennium 2006-2007, the following outputs will be delivered (regular budget/extrabudgetary):

(a) Chairing a working group on critical incident stress management within the United Nations system;

(b) Identification of security training standards and their translation into a coherent training programme for all actors in the United Nations security management system;

(c) Regional workshops on security and safety issues (54); biannual meetings/training seminars involving stress and staff counsellors from all organizations covered by the security management system; workshops on emotional first aid and stress management (30); training workshops and seminars (80); training materials on critical incident stress management available for use by all stress and staff counsellors; training materials on stress management for use by all staff in the field, including gender-specific material; inter-agency policies and procedures (standard operating procedures, field manual) regarding critical incident stress management, training policies and packages for use in response to emergency situations;

(d) Provision of counselling services to staff as needed.

Table 33.19 **Resource requirements (United Nations share of jointly financed costs)**

	Resources (thousands of United States dollars)		*Posts*	
Category	*2004-2005*	*2006-2007 (before recosting)*	*2004-2005*	*2006-2007*
Regular budget				
Non-post	1 100.0	1 978.7	—	—
Subtotal	**1 100.0**	**1 978.7**	**—**	**—**
Extrabudgetary	—	—	—	—
Total	**1 100.0**	**1 978.7**	**—**	**—**

33.37 The estimated requirements of $1,978,700, including an increase of $878,700, will provide for the United Nations share of field support costs under this subprogramme. The increase reflects the expansion of activities under this subprogramme approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 59/276. The full requirements for the subprogramme are detailed in table 33.20 and discussed in paragraph 33.38 below.

Table 33.20 **Jointly financed resource requirements (full budget)**

	Resources (thousands of United States dollars)		*Posts*	
Category	*2004-2005*	*2006-2007 (before recosting)*	*2004-2005*	*2006-2007*
Regular budget				
Post	3 413.7	7 535.7	30	30
Non-post	1 754.0	1 754.0	—	—
Subtotal	**5 167.7**	**9 289.7**	**30**	**30**
Extrabudgetary	995.0	300.0	—	—
Total	**6 162.7**	**9 589.7**	**30**	**30**

33.38 The estimated requirements of $9,289,700, including resource growth of $4,122,000, will provide for the continuation of 30 posts and related non-post requirements. The increase of $4,122,000 in post resources is attributable to the delayed impact of the full cost of 22 posts established within

the Service in 2004-2005 under resolution 59/276 in the context of strengthening the security management system of the United Nations. The estimated non-post requirements, at the maintenance level, will cover the travel of staff for purposes of training and to provide stress counselling to staff in the field, contractual services for the preparation of training material and communication costs.

C. Programme support

Resource requirements (before recosting): $8,180,200

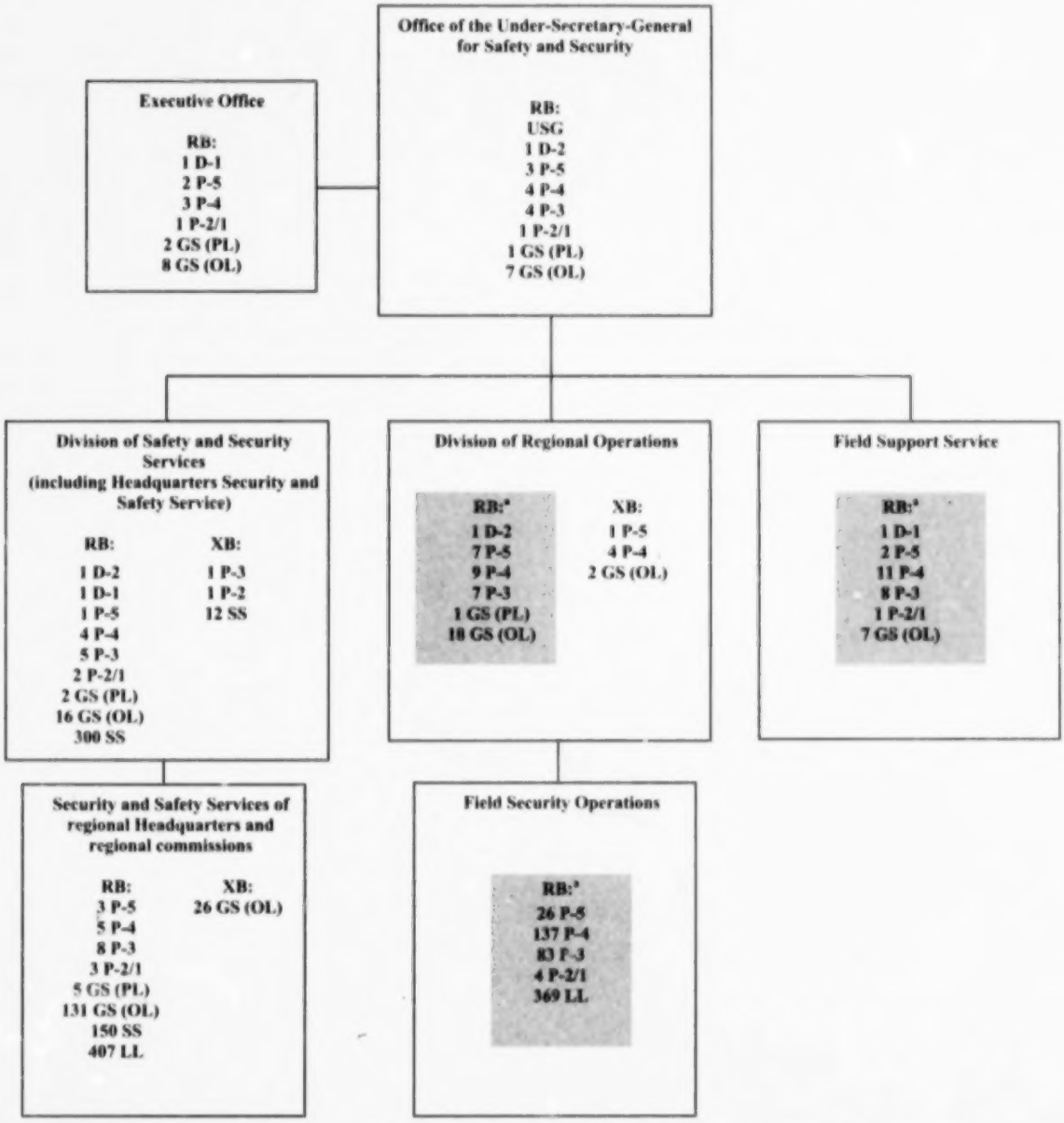
33.39 The Executive Office provides administrative and programme support in financial, personnel and common services areas to the substantive activities for the implementation of the mandated activities of the Department. It assists the Under-Secretary-General for Safety and Security in the preparation of the biennial programme plan, the preparation and implementation of the programme budget and reporting thereon, the management of extrabudgetary resources and the planning, control and coordination of requirements related to general office administration. In addition, the Executive Office coordinates with UNDP on the support services provided by UNDP to the field security offices and with local administrations of the regional headquarters and regional commissions on issues of administration and support for the local security and safety services. The Executive Office is also responsible for the Department's information technology needs, including the maintenance and upgrading of office automation equipment and user applications.

Table 33.21 **Resource requirements**

	Resources (thousands of United States dollars)		*Posts*	
Category	*2004-2005*	*2006-2007 (before recosting)*	*2004-2005*	*2006-2007*
Regular budget				
Post	1 509.1	3 576.0	17	17
Non-post	4 608.7	4 604.2	—	—
Subtotal	**6 117.8**	**8 180.2**	**17**	**17**
Extrabudgetary	—	—	—	—
Total	**6 117.8**	**8 180.2**	**17**	**17**

33.40 The resource requirements of $8,180,200, including resource growth of $2,062,400, will provide for the continuation of 17 posts and related non-post requirements. The increase in post resources in the amount of $2,066,900 is attributable to the delayed impact of the full cost of nine posts established in the Office in 2004-2005 under resolution 59/276 in the context of strengthening the security management system of the United Nations. The non-post requirements of $4,604,200, reflecting a minor decrease of $4,500, will cover the operational requirements of the Office and some centralized requirements for the Department as a whole.

Department of Safety and Security
Organizational structure and post distribution for the biennium 2006-2007



Abbreviations: RB, regular budget; XB, extrabudgetary; USG, Under-Secretary-General; GS, General Service; PL, Principal level; OL, Other level; SS, Security Service; LL, Local level.

[a] Jointly financed by all the organizations particicpating in the secuirty management system in the field.

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Part XIII
Development Account

Section 34
Development Account

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* A summary of the approved programme budget will subsequently be issued as *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixtieth Session, Supplement No. 6* (A/60/6/Add.1).

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Overview

34.1 Pursuant to the proposal of the Secretary-General in his report entitled "Renewing the United Nations: a programme for reform" (A/51/950), the General Assembly, in its resolution 52/12 B of 19 December 1997, decided, inter alia, to establish a development account in the programme budget for the biennium 1998-1999. In its resolution 52/221 A of 22 December 1997, the Assembly approved an appropriation of $13,065,000 for the Development Account under section 34 of the programme budget for the biennium 1998-1999.

34.2 In accordance with General Assembly resolution 52/235 of 26 June 1998, in which the Assembly requested a detailed report on the sustainability of the Development Account, the modalities of its implementation, the specific purposes and the associated performance criteria for the use of resources, the Secretary-General submitted a report on the operation of the Development Account (A/53/945). Having considered that report and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/53/7/Add.12), the General Assembly, in its resolution 54/15 of 29 October 1999, decided, inter alia, to establish a special multi-year account for supplementary development activities based on the programmes of the approved medium-term plan.

34.3 In its resolution 54/250 A of 23 December 1999, the General Assembly approved an appropriation of $13,065,000 for the Development Account under section 33 of the programme budget for the biennium 2000-2001. In the last four bienniums (1998-1999, 2000-2001, 2002-2003 and 2004-2005), the General Assembly has approved 55 projects for funding through the Development Account.

34.4 The resources for the Development Account in the programme budget for the biennium 2006-2007 amount to $13,065,000 and are at the same level as for the four previous tranches. Detailed proposals on the use of these resources in 2006-2007, presented in the annex, are based on the procedures and arrangements for the use of the Development Account approved by the General Assembly in its resolutions 53/220 A, 53/220 B, 54/15, 54/249 and 56/237.

Resource requirements by component

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Regular budget

Component	*2002-2003 expenditure*	*2004-2005 appropriation*	*Resource growth*		*Total before recosting*	*Recosting*	*2006-2007 estimate*
			Amount	*Percentage*			
Development Account	13 065.0	13 065.0	—	—	13 065.0	—	13 065.0
Total	**13 065.0**	**13 065.0**	**—**	**—**	**13 065.0**	**—**	**13 065.0**

34.5 The Development Account provides a common platform for the technical cooperation work of the entities of the Executive Committee on Economic and Social Affairs (see http://www.un.org/esa/coordination/ecesa/ecesa.htm), delivered through individual multi-year projects with regional and subregional focuses. The projects emphasize the use of information and communication technologies for knowledge management, networking of expertise of local practitioners, including in the context of South-South cooperation, and exploring and establishing partnerships among stakeholders.

34.6 The Development Account funds technical cooperation projects, for the benefit of multiple developing countries, in the priority programmatic areas under the responsibility of the respective implementing entities (the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, all regional commissions, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Environment Programme, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the United Nations Human Settlements Programme), particularly as they relate to advancing the goals set out in the Millennium Declaration and in the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and international agreements since 1992. The Development Account encourages collaborative efforts between various United Nations departments and entities in implementing innovative cross-sectoral activities that draw on the technical, human and other resources available in developing countries.

34.7 The Development Account serves to advance, substantively as well as managerially, overall United Nations goals, in that it:

(a) Complements the regular programme of technical cooperation funding and thus allows implementing entities to further progress towards key development objectives underlying the work of the Organization as a whole;

(b) Encourages multi-entity cooperative projects and thereby facilitates more systemic approaches and provides complementarity of action among United Nations organizational entities in pursuing common objectives;

(c) Allows the entities concerned to operate in greater depth and over a longer time frame and to act with greater neutrality than is often possible with projects dependent on extrabudgetary donor funding;

(d) Can be used in combination with other regular-budget, extrabudgetary and technical-cooperation activities to create positive synergies, increase overall efficiency and effectiveness and multiply the impact of a relatively small pool of funds;

(e) Achieves positive, concrete results, as confirmed by the thematic reviews carried out to date.

34.8 The 24 projects proposed for the fifth tranche of the Account focus on supporting progress towards achieving internationally agreed development goals, through knowledge management, networking and partnerships. The proposals originate from the 10 entities of the Executive Committee on Economic and Social Affairs, often partnering with other entities of the United Nations system and international and national organizations. These projects have been selected from a broader pool of proposed projects, in the light of their feasibility and adherence to the criteria established by the Assembly and taking into account the implementation capacity of the entity concerned and the need for a balanced geographical distribution of projects. According to the criteria set out by the General Assembly in its resolution 53/220 A, the Development Account projects are expected to:

(a) Result in durable, self-sustaining initiatives to develop national capacity-building, with a measurable impact at the field level, ideally having multiplier effects;

(b) Be innovative and take advantage of information and communication technology, knowledge management and networking of expertise at the subregional, regional and global levels;

(c) Utilize the technical, human and other resources available in developing countries, including through South-South cooperation, and effectively draw on the existing knowledge, skills and capacity within the United Nations and the respective implementing entities;

(d) Create synergies with other development interventions and benefit from partnerships with non-United Nations stakeholders.

34.9 In order to avoid duplication and ensure programmatic coherence, and to optimize the use of scarce resources, the preparation of project proposals was coordinated among a number of interested entities, and the list of proposed projects was reviewed and endorsed by the Executive Committee on Economic and Social Affairs at its meeting of 16 December 2004.

34.10 The Development Account uses a three-phase project cycle, starting with the initial project design, followed by project implementation and completed by evaluation and closing. Recently, the logical framework approach has been consistently applied to the design, monitoring and evaluation of the activities of the Account. Following the approval by the General Assembly of the concept papers contained in this budget section, implementing entities will prepare detailed project documents based on further consultations with stakeholders (implementing partners and target groups) and submit a more thorough analysis of issues and needs involved to the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs, who is the programme manager of the Development Account in his capacity as convenor of the Executive Committee on Economic and Social Affairs, for review and approval.

34.11 The implementing entities are required to submit annual progress reports to the programme manager. These reports serve as a basis for monitoring the progress made and preparing reports to the General Assembly. Lessons learned are then distilled and shared with the implementing entities. The programme manager of the Development Account may decide to further examine the status of implementation by undertaking selected reviews as and when required.

34.12 In its report A/58/7/Add.5, paragraph 35, the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions recommended that the Secretary-General incorporate information on the implementation of projects financed from the Development Account in his proposed programme budgets, thus obviating the need for presenting a separate report. The main focus of the progress reporting contained therein is on financial data. Detailed information on the progress made, thematic reviews and lessons learned are available on the Development Account website (www.un.org/esa/devaccount/progress.html), where it is regularly updated.

Annex

Projects proposed for funding from the Development Account during the biennium 2006-2007

A. Interregional cooperation on the measurement of the informal sector and informal employment

The Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, with the Economic Commission for Africa, the Economic Commission for Europe, the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean and the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia ($800,000)

Background

1. The informal sector represents a fundamental component of the economic structure of many developing countries and countries in transition. In these countries, informal-sector enterprises are an important provider of employment and income opportunities not only in rural but also in urban areas. On the other hand, the income and quality of work of people engaged in the informal sector are in general considerably lower than those of workers in the formal sector. Despite their importance, the informal sector and informal employment are poorly covered, if at all, by official statistics. Even less information is available on the contribution of the informal sector to economic growth. Last but not least, the few data available are not fully comparable at the international level and are mostly collected on an ad hoc rather than a regular basis, hampering the construction and comparative analysis of harmonized time series and intercountry analysis. Among the consequences of the lack of data on informal activities in official statistics of both developing countries and countries in transition are distorted figures for the real economy, such as implausibly low female participation rates, a significant underestimation of gross domestic product (GDP) per capita and a tendency to overestimate the share of the population that lives below the official national poverty line. The lack of data on the informal sector and informal-sector economic activities complicates economic planning, at the national and international levels, as well as the design, monitoring and evaluation of programmes policies aimed at promoting gender equality, eliminating child labour, creating employment and reducing poverty. The project addresses all aspects of these issues surrounding measurement of the informal sector and informal employment and attempts to place these new data within a framework covering the economy as a whole. The advocacy component should facilitate the provision of regular funds for statistical activities related to the informal economy and contribute to a durable self-sustaining upgrade of national statistical systems and national statistical offices; the data-collection and data-dissemination components seek to create a critical mass of countries that regularly collect and disseminate statistics on the informal sector and informal employment and integrate these estimates in the compilation of their national accounts. The main beneficiaries of the project will be the economic and social policymakers and statistical officials in developing countries and countries in transition.

2. The project will be executed by the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), jointly with the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA) and the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, as well as in partnership with the International Labour Organization (ILO), the United Nations Development Fund for Women, Women in Informal Economy Globalizing and Organizing, the Delhi Group, and the Self-Employed Women's Association. The project will contribute to improved knowledge management through the production of training materials and collection of best practices that can be utilized by a broader group of developing countries and countries in transition that are not directly involved in the project activities.

Objective of the Organization: To improve data on the informal sector and on informal employment for the promotion of evidenced-based social policies at the national and interregional levels.

Relationship to the biennial programme plan and priorities for the period 2006-2007 and the Millennium Development Goals: ESCAP subprogramme 2 (Statistics); ECLAC subprogramme 6 (Population and development); ESCWA subprogramme 6 (Comparable statistics for improved planning and decision-making); Millennium Development Goals 1 and 3.

Summary budget
(Thousands of US dollars)

General temporary assistance	16.0
Consultants	133.0
Travel	47.0
Contractual services	250.0
Operating expenses	10.0
Workshops/training	344.0
Total	**800.0**

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Raised awareness among the national statistical offices and other government agencies of participating countries of the importance of collecting and disseminating data on the informal economy and of compiling exhaustive estimates of GDP, and application for economic and social policy analysis	(a) (i) An increased number of national statistical offices that include regular collection of statistics on the informal economy in their work programme as an integral feature of their statistical system (ii) An increased number of national statistical offices whose GDP estimates cover informal-sector activities (iii) An increased number of countries that refer to estimates of the informal sector and informal-sector employment in policymaking and planning
(b) Improved technical capacity in the national statistical offices of participating countries to collect, compile, analyse and disseminate data on the informal economy in line with international methodological standards and to compile exhaustive estimates of the GDP	(b) An increased number of national statistical offices that regularly disseminate data on employment in the informal economy and on the contribution of the informal sector to total GDP

Main activities

3. The main activities of the project will include:

(a) Convening 12 national and 1 subregional advocacy workshops to enhance the understanding of main data users for the implementation of the statistical work programme of the national statistical office and the development of donor partnerships;

(b) Providing four subregional training courses on the measurement of the informal sector and informal employment and three subregional training courses on the implementation of best practices and methodologies based on standard procedures and protocols developed by upgrading the existing labour-force survey or mixed household-enterprise survey;

(c) Organizing field testing of a revised labour-force survey questionnaire in selected countries;

(d) Establishing a data-sharing framework for the survey results in order to develop standardized and compatible databases in each participating country to be linked to the International Labour Organization databases (on employment and unemployment); disseminating analytical reports on the informal economy in the project countries;

(e) Undertaking advisory missions to assist the national statistical offices of participating countries in implementing the project activities;

(f) Convening a final interregional workshop of selected of national statistical offices, as well as partner organizations.

B. Interregional cooperation to strengthen social inclusion, gender equality and health promotion in the Millennium Development Goal process

The Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, with the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean and the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia and with inputs from the Economic Commission for Africa and the Economic Commission for Europe ($855,000)

Background

4. A wide range of economic, social and environmental factors affect the health, gender equality and participation of socially vulnerable groups in society. The Millennium Development Goals need to be complemented with targets and indicators that are more reflective of region-specific issues and emerging trends relating to these groups. Socially vulnerable groups need to be more fully included in the mainstream development process. The concerns of vulnerable women, the elderly and young people at risk of non-communicable diseases are not adequately addressed by the Millennium Development Goals.

5. Data on social exclusion and its gender dimension in some developing countries and their impact on achievement of the Millennium Development Goals are scarce or of variable quality. While the regional commissions are working with the member countries on the Millennium Development Goals, their progress with respect to different Goals varies considerably. ECLAC, for example, has developed additional Millennium Development Goal targets and indicators. ECA has drawn from the ECLAC experience to work on strengthening policy capacity to meet the Millennium Development Goals. In the light of this experience, the regional commissions have agreed that there is substantial value in building an interregional network for region-specific knowledge management in relation to the Millennium Development Goals, focusing on the development of additional targets and indicators to strengthen policies and programmes with specific reference to excluded and socially vulnerable groups.

6. This project will focus on increasing the capacity of senior Government officials in five regions to identify gaps and hurdles in achieving the internationally agreed goals regarding health, gender equality, population and development and socially vulnerable groups. The project will be executed by ESCAP, with the collaboration of ECA, the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE), ECLAC and ESCWA.

Objective of the Organization: To increase the capacity of Governments in the five regions to promote the social inclusion of vulnerable groups, gender equality and health dimensions in national development plans.

Relationship to the biennial programme plan and priorities for the period 2006-2007 and the Millennium Development Goals: ESCAP subprogramme 8 (Social development); ECA subprogramme 1 (Facilitating economic and social policy analysis); ECE subprogramme 4 (Economic analysis); ECLAC subprogramme 4 (Social development and equity); ESCWA subprogramme 2 (Integrated social policies); Millennium Development Goals 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8.

Summary budget
(Thousands of US dollars)

General temporary assistance	60.0
Consultants	147.0
Expert groups	75.0
Travel	63.0
Contractual services	345.0
Operating expenses	75.0
Workshops	90.0
Total	**855.0**

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Increased region-specific targets and indicators pertaining to health, gender equality, population and development and socially vulnerable groups are identified and/or developed, facilitating the formulation of more comprehensive development strategies in the context and spirit of the Millennium Development Goals	(a) Targets and indicators pertaining to health, gender equality, population and development and socially vulnerable groups are developed and aligned with the Millennium Development Goal process and linked to the national and regional planning frameworks
(b) A stronger foundation for knowledge management in five regions is established through sharing, collecting and analysing information and data for identifying or developing additional region-specific Millennium Development Goal targets and indicators	(b) A network of national Millennium Development Goal knowledge hubs is created that undertakes policy-oriented research on and analysis and development of region-specific Millennium Development Goal-related targets and indicators

Main activities

7. The main activities of the project will include:

(a) Providing technical assistance to develop and strengthen regional institutions as Millennium Development Goal knowledge hubs that focus on the development of complementary targets and indicators for the excluded and vulnerable groups; undertaking Millennium Development Goal-related policy research and analysis relating to these groups; establishment of an interregional network for knowledge management and partnership development; and using e-technology to support intercountry and interregional exchanges through a database (to be developed in each institution), which could serve the development of policy advocacy tools for promoting the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals with special emphasis on socially vulnerable groups;

(b) Organizing forums for dialogue among a wide range of stakeholders on progress achieved on the issues cited in (a) above;

(c) Compiling situation analyses, outcomes of forums organized, views articulated by diverse stakeholder groups and information on progress made on regional priorities and mandates on issues concerning the development determinants of health, gender equality and social inclusion in five regions;

(d) Organization of two workshops, undertaking interregional exchange of experiences among five partner regions in the Millennium Development Goal process, to facilitate the sharing of experiences and lessons learned.

C. Knowledge networks through information and communication technology access points for disadvantaged communities

All regional commissions, with the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia leading ($970,000)

Background

8. Access to information and communication technology (ICT) applications and services and systematic knowledge-sharing in disadvantaged communities and rural areas is either non-existent or very limited. Individual and household access remains out of reach in the vast majority of rural and disadvantaged communities, in particular for women. Communal access points have been built in different localities around the world, under different labels, such as telecentres and multi-purpose communication centres; in some cases these facilities have revolutionized communities by creating new opportunities for socio-economic development (for example, through the creation of local microenterprises, better access to markets for local produce and e-learning capabilities). Therefore, community access points are seen as cost-effective tools in the realization of those socio-economic development goals where information dissemination and access are important.

9. ICT access points can act as vehicles for launching various services for empowering disadvantaged communities through networking and sharing of information and knowledge. Such services may include informal ICT-based training and specific applications in areas such as e-health, e-business, e-government and e-learning. ICT access points need to be designed to form nodes of a knowledge network. Access points should serve as development hubs for exchanging business and marketing information. The project will contribute to developing ICT access points into knowledge stations connecting disadvantaged communities throughout various regions of the world and a greater understanding of the information needs for sustainable rural development.

10. The regional commissions are well placed to help in focusing support for access points on specific services and applications for local needs and linking them into existing knowledge networks and optimizing use of resources. The regional commissions are also aware of the information needs for promoting successful rural development and an entrepreneurial base in rural communities. The regional commissions will work closely with private Internet and network operators in the individual host countries to determine the sustainability, costs and optimal modes of operation (public, private or mixed) of ICT-based rural networks for rural communities. Sustainability will be ensured through stakeholder involvement (including with private-sector operators), central and local authorities/government, rural communities and entrepreneurs and NGOs.

11. The project is aimed at achieving targets set out in the Plan of Action adopted at the first phase of the World Summit on the Information Society, held in Geneva in 2003. Specifically, it can provide sustainable prototype models and benefits and build a broad interregional network of community access points by 2015.

Objective of the Organization: To strengthen the capacity of poor and disadvantaged communities, women in particular, for accessing business information and agricultural information services and relevant local knowledge through promoting the creation of a network of ICT access point initiatives.

Relationship to the biennial programme plan and priorities for the period 2006-2007 and the Millennium Development Goals: Millennium Development Goal 3.

Summary budget
(Thousands of US dollars)

General temporary assistance	120.0
Consultants	120.0
Travel	75.0
Contractual services	310.0
Operating expenses	30.0
Workshops	315.0
Total	**970.0**

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Greater understanding of the effect and sustainability of ICT access points in rural communities and business development and ways of increasing their value by establishing knowledge networks	(a) (i) Number of identified successful models for sustainable ICT access points (ii) Number of identified innovative services/products and information databases for increasing the value of ICT access points by establishing knowledge networks
(b) Enhanced capacity of Governments in developing countries to promote and implement effective and sustainable knowledge access points and networks aimed at serving disadvantaged communities	(b) (i) Number of countries, NGOs and isolated disadvantaged communities adopting policies and plans of actions for implementing knowledge networks through ICT access points for disadvantaged communities (ii) Number of launched pilot knowledge networks that are based on ICT access points for disadvantaged communities

Main activities

12. The main activities of the project will include:

(a) Conducting regional reviews aimed at compiling data on the information needs and the status of community ICT access points in the region, collecting practices and mobilizing resources;

(b) Convening workshops for selected areas (e.g., agriculture, business, learning and health), three to five per region, to foster policy dialogue at the regional level on building knowledge networks among stakeholders in rural knowledge networks based on ICT access points and to develop the necessary capacity, approaches and tools for establishing and managing pilot knowledge-oriented access points/e-centres in isolated rural communities;

(c) Developing knowledge management and networking facilities, tools and services, including the design and implementation of operational pilot knowledge networks and the building of a global website and resource facility on community-based ICT access points; training of rural enterprise managers on financial sustainability and e-business; advisory services provided by

the regional commissions on information on business opportunities, agricultural commodity prices (national and local) and trade (local and export) possibilities;

(d) Organizing regional forums for stakeholders to launch the knowledge management networks for rural communities;

(e) Undertaking advisory missions to member countries to support the activities described above.

D. Public-Private Partnership Alliance programme for capacity-building in infrastructure development and provision of basic services

Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific ($615,000)

Background

13. The growth of public-private partnerships worldwide has in many countries increased the availability of resources and the efficiency and sustainability of public services in the fields of transport, energy, water, telecommunications, health and education.

14. The importance of the public-private partnership concept is reflected in the outcome of United Nations summits and such United Nations initiatives as the Global Compact.

15. The private sector and Governments are working together increasingly on projects that are noticeably improving the position of the poor, weak and vulnerable groups in society. However, the public-private partnership approach has not always been successful, and an understanding of the causes of "failed partnerships" would be useful in shaping future efforts. The knowledge and skills required for developing and implementing public-private partnership projects are often lacking in the public sector, and the private sector is unaware of the potential of the public-private partnership relationship.

16. One means of developing the knowledge and skills needed for developing the public-private partnership modality has been the creation of dedicated public-private partnership programmes. Such programmes have already been established in a number of countries in Europe and Asia. In this respect, the regional commissions can play an effective role in facilitating the sharing of experiences from these countries.

17. The project will be executed by ESCAP, with the collaboration of ECA and ECE, and will focus on selected countries in all three regions. It will build upon available expertise, institutions and arrangements within the three collaborating regional commissions and other United Nations entities (such as the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Public-Private Partnerships for the Urban Environment programme), thus using considerable synergies in public-private partnership development.

Objective of the Organization: To increase the capacity of Governments to promote, develop, operate and manage public-private partnership projects for infrastructure development and the provision of basic services.

Relationship to the biennial programme plan and priorities for the period 2006-2007 and the Millennium Development Goals: ESCAP subprogrammes 1 (Poverty and development) and 5 (Transport and tourism); Millennium Development Goals 1, 7 and 8.

Summary budget
(Thousands of US dollars)

General temporary assistance	57.0
Consultants	114.0
Expert groups	70.0
Travel	75.0
Contractual services	100.0
Operating expenses	15.0
Workshops	184.0
Total	**615.0**

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) A global public-private partnership alliance has been established to forge cooperation between the private sector and Governments	(a) (i) An agreement has been reached between stakeholders to establish a global public-private partnership alliance (ii) Increased number of advisory services and resource persons offered by the alliance
(b) Training institutions and special public-private partnership units support capacity-building for public officials (and the involvement of private-sector bodies such as chambers of commerce) in undertaking and operating public-private partnership projects at different levels	(b) (i) At least five training courses for public officials, including manuals and training materials, have been developed by the project (ii) At least five public-private partnership units in Governments and implementing agencies use manuals and other resource materials produced by the project
(c) Governments are able to develop management action plans and strategies to increase their preparedness and improve governance and strategic management of public-private partnership programmes	(c) (i) At least three countries have taken initiatives to prepare action plans (ii) At least two countries have initiated actions to develop a strategic management framework for their public-private partnership projects/programmes
(d) Governments, the private sector and other stakeholders have access to up-to-date information on potential public-private partnership projects, good practices, policies and new developments	(d) (i) Databases for potential public-private partnership projects are being used by stakeholders (ii) Stakeholders are accessing and using information for developing or initiating public-private partnership projects

Main activities

18. The main activities of the project will include:

(a) Establishment and facilitation of a global public-private partnership alliance providing an interregional framework of cross-sectoral expertise in the participating countries;

(b) Organization of an interregional meeting and regional meetings among officials, public-private partnership alliance members, existing networks and national institutions and public-private partnership facilitators;

(c) Exchange visits by experts and study tours; provision of fellowships;

(d) Development and implementation of manuals and courses, a database of good practices and promotion of Internet-based regional public-private partnership networks and subnetworks;

(e) Provision of technical support for the development of national management action plans and public-private partnership preparedness strategies and management of public-private partnership programmes;

(f) Convening workshops for capacity-building in public-private partnership development and management of public-private partnership programmes;

(g) Organization of three regional meetings for the development of manuals and national courses.

E. Capacity-building in support of trade integration, with emphasis on integrated trade information flow management and trade facilitation in Central Asia

Economic Commission for Europe, in collaboration with the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development ($385,000)

Background

19. International trade is a key vehicle for national economic growth, the elimination of poverty and enhanced regional cooperation, and its contribution to prosperity leads to greater economic stability. The newly independent States of Central Asia have, during the transition period, developed diverse trade policies, procedures, standards and documents, which has created unintended impediments to trade and growth. Several efforts by United Nations agencies and international development actors supporting regional initiatives on trade have thus been stymied. However, even if measures were taken to promote effective trade policies aimed at greater subregional integration, the countries still lack the requisite capacity to implement them. A second problem is the lack of an integrated approach to the gathering and sharing of information on trade and transport, which is at the core of trade facilitation in international supply chains. Thirdly, political problems often overshadow the priorities of regional integration, efficient trade and potentially profitable transport corridors. Furthermore, some countries' accession to the World Trade Organization (WTO) has not yet brought the expected benefits, as most of the neighbours with which they have the closest trade links have not acceded to the system.

20. ECE and ESCAP recently organized a number of expert group meetings that focused on issues of trade facilitation in Central Asia. ECE has supported the establishment of the Transport Corridor of Europe, the Caucasus and Asia (TRACECA) project for harmonizing trade procedures, which led to the setting up of national working groups. Yet international standards for documentary procedures, such as those of the United Nations Centre for Trade Facilitation and Electronic

Business, have not been fully taken into account. Moreover, because of resource limitations ECE recently stopped its support for TRACECA activities on trade procedures.

21. Therefore, the proposed project will respond to the urgent need for trade facilitation and subregional integration. The project will seek to implement a harmonized set of trade and transport documents in the region. In this context, it will support the objectives of the United Nations Special Programme for the Economies of Central Asia and will be executed by ECE, in collaboration with ESCAP and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD).

Objective of the Organization: To increase the capacity of Central Asian countries to develop regional trade integration and facilitation policies, so as to increase their competitiveness in regional and global markets.

Relationship to the biennial programme plan and priorities for the period 2006-2007 and the Millennium Development Goals: ECE subprogramme 6 (Trade development); ESCAP subprogramme 4 (Trade and investment); Millennium Development Goals 1 and 8.

Summary budget
(Thousands of US dollars)

General temporary assistance	6.0
Consultants	201.7
Travel	53.0
Contractual services	122.3
Operating expenses	2.0
Total	**385.0**

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Improved capacity to formulate policy for trade integration, liberalization and facilitation, implementation of free trade agreements and improved trade information flows	(a) Number of national and regional action plans or programmes to reduce barriers to trade and improve regional trade integration that incorporate policy recommendations arising from this project or from trade facilitation recommendations, e-business tools and international standards, norms and best practices
(b) Improved local capacity to implement policy in regional trade integration and to deal with innovative tools for trade facilitation and integrated management of trade information flows	(b) Number of national and regional bodies involved in formulating and implementing policy on trade development and the use of international standards, norms and guidelines for trade facilitation and electronic business
(c) Increased capacity of local government agencies and businesses to implement international standards for trade facilitation and electronic business	(c) Number of local government agencies and businesses implementing international standards such as those of the United Nations Layout Key for Trade Documents, the United Nations Rules for Electronic Data Interchange for Administration, Commerce and Transport and United Nations e-Docs, or recommendations officially adopted at the United Nations

Main activities

22. The main activities of the project will include:

(a) Formulating and promoting policy recommendations in the area of trade liberalization and facilitation and electronic business; identifying trade opportunities and barriers among target countries;

(b) Convening a three-day seminar to assess needs and facilitate the coordination of work on trade-related issues in the countries concerned;

(c) Organizing six national training courses on policy and facilitation issues and one closing seminar, based on an established model, taking into account the specificities of the countries involved, using training tools tested by ECE, ESCAP and UNCTAD;

(d) Providing technical assistance to Governments in the areas of simplification, harmonization and automation of official procedures affecting trade;

(e) Establishment of a regional network in support of the above-stated activities, using existing groups for trade facilitation and liberalization and national trade facilitation bodies, establishing a virtual community of users of innovative trade facilitation and information exchange tools;

(f) Creating a subregional web facility providing trade and transport documents, a platform for networking and trade information.

F. Strengthening the statistical capacity of Central Asian countries to monitor progress towards the Millennium Development Goals

Economic Commission for Europe, in collaboration with the Department of Economic and Social Affairs and in cooperation with the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific ($385,000)

Background

23. Statistical indicators have been developed for the monitoring of the implementation of goals and targets set out in the Millennium Declaration. The availability and reliability of data to compile these indicators are essential to monitor progress towards the achievement of those goals and targets.

24. Since their independence, the five Central Asian countries have faced a particularly difficult set of socio-economic circumstances that affect their ability to routinely produce the required statistical information. Serious problems exist in terms of data availability, accuracy and consistency over time for almost all of the indicators for the Millennium Development Goals. While substantial efforts are being made by national statisticians, in cooperation with the Interstate Statistical Committee of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), there is still a need for strengthening the statistical capacity.

25. Building on lessons learned from previous capacity-building projects, the Central Asian countries will be provided with concrete tools to implement new methodologies and technologies relating to Millennium Development Goal statistical requirements and survey methodology. As a result of the project, a network of national experts will be created in national statistical offices, working in partnership with one another and with the Interstate Statistical Committee of the CIS on statistical services for tracking progress towards the Millennium Development Goals.

26. The project will focus on three statistical areas where there is a particular demand in Central Asia for the monitoring of progress towards the Millennium Development Goals: population and social conditions, health and economic development.

27. The project will support the overall objectives of the United Nations Special Programme for the Economies of Central Asia. The promotion of subregional cooperation and integration in the world economy and some of the project activities could be carried out within the framework of the Special Programme (as a member of the Special Programme, Azerbaijan would be associated with the project). The project will be executed by the Statistical Division of ECE in close collaboration with the Statistics Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs and the statistical section of ESCAP, in cooperation with the Interstate Statistical Committee of CIS and in collaboration with other CIS countries. The project will also build on the work that ECE is carrying out with other partners in the region on tracking progress towards the Millennium Development Goals, including the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) (main partner), the World Health Organization (WHO), UNDP and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).

Objective of the Organization: To strengthen the national statistical capacity of Central Asian countries to monitor demographic, social and economic progress towards the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals.

Relationship to the biennial programme plan and priorities for the period 2006-2007 and the Millennium Development Goals: ECE subprogramme 3 (Statistics); Millennium Development Goals 1, 4, 5 and 7.

Summary budget
(Thousands of US dollars)

Consultants	56.0
Expert groups	35.0
Travel	68.0
Workshops	226.0
Total	**385.0**

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Increased capacity of the Central Asian countries to strengthen statistical services for tracking progress towards the Millennium Development Goals, including the organization of their next population censuses using regional ECE standards with specifications that are relevant to their national economic and social situations	(a) (i) Number of Central Asian countries renovating the management of their next population censuses (ii) Number of countries participating and establishing statistical series and enhanced information datasets for tracking progress towards the Millennium Development Goals
(b) New ECE guidelines for the 2010 round of population censuses implemented in Central Asian countries	(b) Number of Central Asian countries implementing ECE recommendations in the preparation of their next population censuses
(c) Strengthened capacity of the Central Asian countries to produce and use statistics on the health status of the population	(c) Number of Central Asian countries moving from administrative register-based data collection to household surveys in the measurement of the health status of the population

(d) Development and implementation of common methodologies for better coverage by national account aggregates of the informal sector (grey and black economy) and other forms of non-observed economic activities in the CIS countries	(d) Number of Central Asian countries developing harmonized and comparable estimates of the non-observed (informal and unorganized sector) economy in their national accounts
(e) Improved subregional cooperation among countries in the area of statistics for tracking progress towards the Millennium Development Goals through regional meetings/workshops	(e) Number of common statistical procedures involving upgrading the Millennium Development Goal statistical tracking and monitoring of indicators adopted by Central Asian countries

Main activities

28. The main activities of the project will include:

(a) Convening one expert group meeting on measurement of population and social conditions using the population census as a tool for monitoring progress towards the Millennium Development Goals;

(b) Convening two training workshops for the staff of national statistical offices: (a) on new technologies for population censuses (for population and social conditions) and (b) for users of health statistics (for health);

(c) Convening four training workshops for the staff of national statistical offices (on the implementation of new ECE recommendations for surveys of population and social conditions, disability statistics for health status statistics and best practices related to the non-observed economy based on the compilation of national accounts) and their application for tracking progress towards the Millennium Development Goals;

(d) Provision of advisory services by short-term consultants and experts from the statistical offices of ECE, the Department of Economic and Social Affairs and ESCAP.

G. Strengthening the capacity of Latin American and Caribbean countries to achieve the Millennium Development Goals by sharing information about successful initiatives through a regional network

Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, with inputs from the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, the Economic Commission for Africa and the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia ($410,000)

Background

29. Achieving the Millennium Development Goals poses a challenge for developing new and innovative policies and programmes. Information-sharing on successful initiatives, between public officials and development practitioners, is an important dimension of this process. Lessons learned must now be consolidated and disseminated so that they can be evaluated and possibly implemented in other countries. The potential of information-sharing has been recognized by many Latin American and Caribbean countries. A good example is the database of successful projects implemented by the National Planning Department of Colombia. A similar initiative, related to the

Millennium Development Goals, was the conference organized by the World Bank in 2004, "Scaling up poverty reduction: a global learning process", at which approximately 100 case studies representing most economic and social sectors were examined to identify successful as well as unsuccessful attempts to scale up poverty reduction initiatives.

30. While cross-country information-sharing can be useful, each situation has to be approached with a country-specific perspective. Particular social, cultural, economic and environmental factors have a major influence on the success of policies, programmes and projects. Nonetheless, if an initiative has been successful in one country, it is likely to be successful again in another country with similar cultural, socio-economic and environmental conditions. ECLAC, through the Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES), has been supporting Latin American and Caribbean countries in the development and implementation of national investment databases as part of national investment systems. These databases have the purpose of registering and sharing information, at the national level, about proposed, ongoing and completed public investment initiatives. ILPES has also been supporting the development of a database on successful projects.

31. The project will draw on lessons learned from the 2004-2005 ECLAC project "Strengthening the capacity of Latin American and Caribbean countries to fulfil the Millennium Development Goals" and from the implementation of the Network of Institutions and Experts on Social and Environmental Statistics (see www.eclac.cl/redesa). The experiences and lessons obtained from the 2004-2005 ECA project "Strengthening the capacity of the African policy community to meet the Millennium Development Goals through knowledge-sharing in the framework of South-South partnership" will also be considered.

Objective of the Organization: To increase the knowledge of public officials and development practitioners in Latin American and Caribbean countries on effective and efficient ways of contributing to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals.

Relationship to the biennial programme plan and priorities for the period 2006-2007 and the Millennium Development Goals: ECLAC subprogrammes 4 (Social development and equity), 5 (Mainstreaming the gender perspective), 7 (Planning of public administration), 8 (Environment and human settlements), 9 (Natural resources and infrastructure), 11 (Subregional activities in Mexico and Central America) and 12 (Subregional activities in the Caribbean); Millennium Development Goals 1 to 8.

Summary budget
(Thousands of US dollars)

Consultants	175.0
Expert groups	85.0
Travel	46.0
Operating expenses	37.0
Study tours	67.0
Total	**410.0**

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Increased skills and knowledge of public officials and development practitioners for Millennium Development Goal implementation and monitoring as a result of timely and effective exchanges of information about successful case studies and initiatives	(a) (i) Percentage of the total number of countries supported by the project that participate actively in the network at project completion (ii) Number of successful case study initiatives registered and disseminated

(b) Countries, implementing agencies and NGOs develop successful initiatives towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals and establishment of national websites describing case studies and initiatives	(b) (i) Percentage of the total number of countries supported by the project that have registered successful initiatives in the network at project completion (ii) Number of websites established and monitoring procedures up and running for tracking visits to successful initiatives registered
(c) Increased cooperation among countries of the region on successful initiatives towards the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals through the sharing of successful experiences via the network	(c) (i) Number of cooperation proposals between countries requested through the network (ii) Number of cooperation activities between countries completed

Main activities

32. The main activities of the project will include:

(a) Establishing a regional online database to disseminate successful case studies and initiatives towards the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;

(b) Convening of a subregional expert group meeting to discuss and plan the collection, selection and registration of information in the databank of successful initiatives;

(c) Supporting the establishment of national and subregional databases and the creation of teams in charge of the selection of successful initiatives to be registered;

(d) Providing assistance to selected countries to initiate the collection, selection and registration in the database of successful case studies and initiatives and the provision of computer equipment to the poorest countries to establish dedicated websites for this purpose;

(e) Organizing selected study tours related to successful case studies and initiatives registered in the database;

(f) Convening of an international expert group meeting to analyse and discuss the results and impact of the network as well as selected successful initiatives.

H. Implications of macroeconomic policy, external shocks and social protection systems for poverty, inequality and social vulnerability in Latin America and the Caribbean

Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, in collaboration with the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development, the International Labour Organization and other regional commissions ($410,000)

Background

33. In the context of implementing the Millennium Development Goals, poverty incidence should be reduced provided that favourable medium- to long-term economic growth is sufficiently broadly based to ensure that the poor benefit from such growth. However, economic growth and expectations are constantly threatened by inappropriate macroeconomic policies, poor economic management and external shocks. In the Latin America and Caribbean region a series of stabilization and structural adjustment reform policies have been implemented to ensure high and steady growth rates, but these policies have been frustrated by periodic financial and macroeconomic instability. Existing social protection systems put in place accompanying these reforms (including safety nets for the poorest) have not been able to counteract the negative repercussions of such instability for the poor.

34. The effects that restrictive fiscal and monetary polices, exchange-rate regime, and economic liberalization reforms have on national and regional poverty and inequality have to be better understood.

35. ECLAC and UNDP recently joined forces to develop instruments to approximate the impact of macroeconomic and external shocks on labour and household incomes through the use of a computable general equilibrium (CGE) model. The project covers 16 Latin American and Caribbean countries. Each country-specific CGE model is coupled with a microsimulation method to enable the inclusion of survey data to better approximate the effects of inequality and poverty. However, along with trade policy, deregulation policies, fiscal policy, and exchange-rate regimes also have the potential to cause considerable adverse effects in terms of inequality and poverty. These, together with the external shocks triggered by the volatility of speculative capital flows, drastic terms-of-trade adjustments and even inflows of remittances, make the potential benefits of structural adjustment and stabilization policies difficult to attain.

36. ECLAC, in cooperation with other United Nations partners, will undertake this study to arrive at an in-depth understanding of the effects of macroeconomic and external shocks on poverty, inequality and social vulnerability, using country-specific, dynamic macro-micro CGE modelling analysis. Country-case studies (mainly in Andean and Central American countries) will provide details on countries' characteristics in terms of economic growth, volatility and reaction to economic and financial crises. Information-sharing and policy discussions are foreseen with other United Nations offices and agencies with a presence in the field, such as UNDP, ILO and the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development.

Objective of the Organization: To increase the skills and knowledge of policymakers and policy shapers (the stakeholders) to design more effective macroeconomic and social protection policies based on an improved understanding of the relationship between macroeconomic and external shocks, on the one hand, and the impact on inequality, poverty and vulnerability of the population and social protection systems, on the other.	**Summary budget** (Thousands of US dollars)	
Relationship to the biennial programme plan and priorities for the period 2006-2007 and the Millennium Development Goals: ECLAC subprogrammes 3 (Macroeconomic policies and growth), 4 (Social development and equity), 10 (Statistics and economic projections) and 11 (Subregional activities in Mexico and Central America); Millennium Development Goal 1.	General temporary assistance	36.5
	Consultants	150.2
	Expert groups	36.9
	Travel	40.0
	Contractual services	20.5
	Operating expenses	10.5
	Workshops	115.4
	Total	**410.0**

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	**Indicators of achievement**
(a) Increased knowledge of stakeholders on the mechanisms of transmission from macroeconomic policy and external shocks to poverty, social vulnerability and inequity	(a) Number of stakeholders using project products containing information and analysis on macroeconomic policy analysis for stabilization and accommodating to external shocks
(b) Strengthened capacity of stakeholders to analyse the mechanisms of transmission from macroeconomic policy and external shocks to poverty, social vulnerability and inequity	(b) Number of mechanisms of transmission from macroeconomic policy and external shocks to poverty, social vulnerability and inequity applied by stakeholders
(c) Strengthened capacity of stakeholders to monitor the achievement of Millennium Development Goal 1 through macro-micro modelling analysis	(c) Number of Member State stakeholders monitoring the achievement of Millennium Development Goal 1 through macro-micro modelling analysis

Main activities

37. The main activities of the project will include:

(a) Developing a methodological framework and conducting research for the countries involved in the project, enabling analysis of the mechanisms of transmission from macroeconomic policy, economic management failures and external shocks to poverty, social vulnerability and inequity through macro-micro modelling analysis;

(b) Convening national workshops to strengthen stakeholders' methodological capacity in the area of macro-micro analysis;

(c) Convening one regional workshop in a selected country to discuss progress, preliminary results and refinements to the methodology for assessing transmission mechanisms;

(d) Convening one international seminar to present final results to main stakeholders;

(e) Establishment of a virtual community of knowledge to share experiences and lessons learned in the areas of macroeconomic policy, external shocks and social protection systems in relation to poverty, inequality and social vulnerability;

(f) Provision of advisory services and capacity-building assistance for effective macroeconomic and social protection policies.

I. Sustainable modernization of agriculture and rural transformation in Africa

Economic Commission for Africa, in collaboration with the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean and the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia ($410,000)

Background

38. Agricultural development is of fundamental importance for the achievement of sustainable development and broad-based economic growth, directly linked to food security and poverty reduction in Africa. Africa is the only continent where rural poverty has been increasing and per capita food production has been declining over the last two decades.

39. The Green Revolution of the mid-1960s, which brought increases in food production and rural incomes and the sustainable modernization of agriculture and rural transformation elsewhere in the world, largely missed Africa. The Green Revolution did not take hold in Africa largely because it was not designed for the continent's diverse agro-ecological zones, farming systems and sociocultural contexts. However, the need for African countries and their global partners to promote a Green Revolution in Africa so as to help the continent move towards self-sufficiency in food, reduction of hunger and eradication of poverty is more urgent than ever.

40. An African Green Revolution may be an important vehicle for attaining sustainable modernization of agriculture and rural transformation. The New Partnership for Africa's Development, through its Comprehensive African Agricultural Development Programme and its science and technology platform for agriculture, offers broad policies. Several countries, notably Uganda and Ethiopia, have declared ambitious plans for modernization of agriculture, while Kenya has indicated that it will use the Green Revolution for social transformation. The African Union, the Southern African Development Community and the Economic Community of West African States have made commitments to support the sustainable modernization of agriculture and rural transformation (SMART). The indicators involved relate to the status of national farming communities, their natural resource endowments and agricultural management capacities, and the national/regional SMART driving forces of technology, infrastructure, institutions and policies (TIIP). The project is designed to assist selected countries in applying the knowledge gained in these areas and will be executed by ECA, in collaboration with ESCAP, ECLAC and ESCWA and with national and international researchers and institutions.

Objective of the Organization: To enhance member countries' knowledge and capacity for the design of sustainable modernization of agriculture and rural transformation to help Africa move towards self-sufficiency in food.	**Summary budget** (Thousands of US dollars)	
	General temporary assistance	10.0
	Consultants	80.0
	Expert groups	30.0
	Travel	70.0
	Contractual services	70.0
	Workshops	150.0
Relationship to the biennial programme plan and priorities for the period 2006-2007 and the Millennium Development Goals: ECA subprogramme 2 (Fostering sustainable development); Millennium Development Goal 1.	**Total**	**410.0**

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	**Indicators of achievement**
(a) Increased knowledge among member countries of SMART and TIIP indicators of readiness and potential	(a) Number of SMART and TIIP indicators developed and applied
(b) Enhanced awareness of best design practices of SMART and TIIP	(b) Increased number of SMART best-practice case studies documented
(c) Improved national capacity for SMART and TIIP design in member countries	(c) Increased number of SMART design teams, design sites and team members established and networked

Main activities

41. The main activities of the project will include:

(a) Carrying out three studies on the identification and assessment of indicators of SMART readiness and potential in the central, western and southern agro-ecological regions of Africa;

(b) Convening one validation and synthesis expert group meeting on the identification and assessment of SMART indicators of readiness and potential. The outcome will be a set of indicators harmonized and merged among and within Africa's regions, towards a common SMART index to be used for SMART awareness-raising, advocacy, monitoring and evaluation;

(c) Preparation of video material to be used for the promotion of SMART to farming communities, policymakers and development agencies;

(d) Convening five design training workshops for SMART design teams in the western, Sahel, central, eastern and southern regions of Africa that will design SMART systems that are scientifically valid, economically viable, environmentally friendly and socially acceptable, and hence can be managed by Africa farming communities for poverty eradication and food security;

(e) Establishing a network design team and design-benchmark sites in up to 30 countries of sub-Saharan Africa, using the refined design methodology; establishing an online resource facility for networking and support for the SMART designers and other stakeholders.

J. Strengthening African statistical systems to generate gender-disaggregated data to support policies to promote gender equality and empowerment of women

Economic Commission for Africa, in collaboration with the Department of Economic and Social Affairs and the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific ($410,000)

Background

42. Gender research and studies have increasingly taken on a new dimension — that of incorporating economic efficiency considerations in the analysis of the allocation and productivity of resources for women in development. The marginalization of women in economic production, distribution and social services and in the allocation of public resources is therefore considered a source of economic inefficiency. The capacity to mainstream gender aspects into development policymaking and programme formulation, implementation and monitoring requires detailed, reliable and timely gender-disaggregated data. Unfortunately, the statistical datasets and systems at the national and regional level in Africa are still lacking in gender-specific statistics and indicators.

43. The availability of gender-differentiated data would considerably facilitate the work of monitoring women's progress through the African Gender and Development Index, which is a composite of two indicators: the Gender Status Index and the African Women's Progress Scoreboard.

44. ECA will execute the project with the collaboration of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs. The project will contribute to the design of a gender-disaggregated database and will also foster networking and partnership between stakeholders involved in research on gender equality and empowerment of women.

Objective of the Organization: To improve policy formulation, programme targeting, including public expenditure programmes, and monitoring progress towards gender equality and empowerment of women by African Governments.

Relationship to the biennial programme plan and priorities for the period 2006-2007 and the Millennium Development Goals: ECA subprogramme 6 (Promoting the advancement of women); Millennium Development Goal 3.

Summary budget
(Thousands of US dollars)

General temporary assistance	10.0
Consultants	58.0
Expert groups	60.0
Travel	40.0
Contractual services	80.0
Operating expenses	8.0
Workshops	154.0
Total	**410.0**

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Enhanced national capacity of Member States to generate gender-disaggregated data	(a) Number of countries with elaborate gender-disaggregated data production and dissemination processes
(b) Identification and incorporation of gender dimensions in development indicators being produced by various sectors, policies and programmes	(b) Increased number of gender-disaggregated datasets incorporated in new indicators developed by national statistical offices

(c) Exchange of gender-related best practices on gender-disaggregated data compilation by national statistical services between Member States	(c) Increased number of countries that effectively exchange information on the integration of gender-related statistics in their regular statistical production processes

Main activities

45. The main activities of the project will include:

(a) Convening two regional workshops on methodology for data decomposition on a gender basis; one training workshop on gender identities in integrated household survey designs and survey administration capabilities; one workshop on gender-aware statistical operations, gender statistical needs assessment and gender characteristics of data in national and regional statistical databases;

(b) Convening two expert group meetings on the design of methodological studies and survey instruments;

(c) Establishment of a gender statistics network for information-sharing and peer learning, beginning with best practices on improving gender indicators in the formulation and the tracking of the performance of national budgets;

(d) Providing advisory services on gender statistical needs assessment and gender characteristics of data in national and regional statistical databases.

K. Strengthening the development of international merchandise trade statistics and e-commerce in member countries of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia

Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia, in partnership with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the Department of Economic and Social Affairs ($460,000)

Background

46. Drawing on the conclusions of the meeting of the Task Force on International Merchandise Trade Statistics (Rome, 16-18 April 2002) the ESCWA Statistical Committee recommended that the region's statistical capacity in the area of international merchandise trade be improved, particularly in the areas of trade classification, production of price indices for imports and exports and registering of e-commerce.

47. The improved capacity of ESCWA member countries for the production and utilization of international merchandise trade statistics is an important element of the region's development. The current merchandise trade data in the ESCWA region suffers from poor collection of international trade statistics, inadequate coordination between national statistical offices and other institutions involved in gathering and producing merchandise trade statistics, lack of a proper system for covering and recording the quantities of commodities traded between ESCWA member countries and their partners, improper handling of confidential data and inadequate treatment of e-commerce and trade in digital products used in recording and collecting trade statistics. The project is aimed

at establishing a network within ESCWA member States that would assist countries in more effectively managing trade data and sharing knowledge and information.

48. The target beneficiaries of the project will be national statistical offices and customs authorities, trade regime policymakers, the private sector and other businesses related to international trade in the 13 ESCWA member countries.

49. ESCWA will implement the project in partnership with the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), UNCTAD and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). FAO will be involved in joint activities with ESCWA to assist member countries in compiling, processing, analysing and disseminating data on agricultural commodities exported to developed countries, while the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, OECD and UNCTAD will provide expertise and resource persons to assist the project in achieving its objective.

Objective of the Organization: To enhance ESCWA member countries' capacity to collect, analyse and disseminate trade data (with a focus on agricultural products, trade and commodities) to strengthen the formulation, monitoring and evaluation of national plans and policies, including in the context of international and regional trade negotiations.	**Summary budget** (Thousands of US dollars)	
	General temporary assistance	54.0
	Consultants	65.0
	Travel	43.0
	Contractual services	70.0
	Operating expenses	10.0
	Workshops	218.0
Relationship to the biennial programme plan and priorities for the period 2006-2007 and the Millennium Development Goals: ESCWA subprogramme 6 (Comparable statistics for improved planning and decision-making); Millennium Development Goal 8.	**Total**	**460.0**

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	**Indicators of achievement**
(a) Increased coverage and improved quality of international trade statistics in ESCWA member States based on improved methods and systems for registering electronic commerce and the enhancement of national capabilities to produce international trade indices for use in determining terms of trade	(a) (i) Actions taken by ESCWA member countries to improve the coverage and quality of the collection and recording of international trade statistics and the production of international trade indices (ii) Increased number of initiatives taken by member countries to adopt measures to monitor and register goods ordered online and to produce statistics on these transactions
(b) Improved ability of national statistical offices to provide adequate and comprehensive trade statistics to produce indicators for monitoring progress made towards achieving goal 8 of the Millennium Development Goals	(b) Number of ESCWA member countries that improve the production of trade indicators used to monitor progress towards achieving goal 8 of the Millennium Development Goals

Main activities

50. The main activities of the project will include:

(a) Conducting four training workshops, on (a) international trade statistics, (b) agricultural commodities trade, including processing of trade data using the FAO software, (c) the construction of trade matrices and a standard format of electronic trade files and (d) international experience and good practices in international merchandise trade statistics, as shared by UNCTAD;

(b) Preparation of a review of improvement of coverage in collecting and recording trade statistics and on methods and systems in compiling information on e-commerce;

(c) Establishing, jointly with FAO, a network to link trade databases of member countries with the ESCWA trade database to ensure timely receipt of electronic files on international trade;

(d) Preparation and updating of manuals, studies, guidelines, handbooks and software that assist in the compilation and processing of trade data, particularly online;

(e) Organizing three regional seminars with ESCWA on international merchandise trade statistics and on e-commerce compilation to discuss the findings, conclusions and recommendations of the reviews undertaken and to facilitate networking.

L. Capacity-building for information and communication technology measurement and policy

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, in collaboration with the Department of Economic and Social Affairs ($510,000)

Background

51. As information and communication technology considerations are increasingly integrated into national development strategies, there is a growing need for reliable data and indicators regarding ICT readiness, use and impact. Such data help policymakers formulate policies and strategies for ICT-driven growth and monitor and evaluate ICT-related developments in both the economic and the social realm, and help companies make the right investments and business decisions. They also allow developing countries to benchmark their performance, helping them to take policy decisions to narrow the digital divide.

52. The project responds to the World Summit on the Information Society Geneva Plan of Action, which calls for action to develop statistical indicators for benchmarking and performance evaluation, to follow up the implementation of the Plan of Action and to track global progress in the use of ICTs. This project will build upon UNCTAD expertise in the area of e-commerce and e-business development, as well as its partnership with a number of international and regional organizations on the project "Measuring ICT for development", which was launched at the eleventh session of UNCTAD, in June 2004. The project also correlates to the UNCTAD mandate to develop and apply mechanisms for monitoring and measuring digital economy developments and ICT use in countries. (For further information, see http://measuring-ict.unctad.org.) Four regional commissions (ECA, ECLAC, ESCAP and ESCWA) are members of the partnership, and UNCTAD will work closely with them on this project to implement regional workshops, select beneficiary countries for capacity-building activities and create regional networks.

53. In addition, UNCTAD will work closely with a number of partners, including the Department Economic and Social Affairs/United Nations ICT Task Force and the United Nations Statistics Division.

Objective of the Organization: To strengthen the capacity of Governments in selected developing countries to produce internationally comparable ICT statistics and indicators for effective policymaking.	**Summary budget** (Thousands of US dollars)	
	General temporary assistance	30.0
	Consultants	240.0
	Travel	60.0
	Operating expenses	10.0
	Workshops	170.0
Relationship to the biennial programme plan and priorities for the period 2006-2007 and the Millennium Development Goals: UNCTAD subprogrammes 4 (Services infrastructure for development, trade efficiency and human resources development) and 1 (Globalization, interdependence and development); Millennium Development Goals 1, 3 and 8.	**Total**	**510.0**

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Increased capacity in selected beneficiary developing countries to implement ICT and e-business programmes for the compilation of statistics that are comparable at the international and the regional level	(a) (i) Increased number of national statistical offices producing and providing data on ICT usage, or planning to do so in the next year, based on an internationally agreed system of indicators (ii) Number of statisticians having benefited in their daily activities from training courses in the compilation of e-business statistics
(b) Established regional networks on ICT indicators in Africa, Asia and the Pacific, Western Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean	(b) Number of common ICT indicators agreed at the regional level, as a result of regional consultations through the networks
(c) Increased availability of e-business statistics for impact assessment, evaluation and benchmarking of information economy developments	(c) (i) Use of e-business data and statistics made available on an Internet-based knowledge-management platform, measured by number of downloads and visits to the site (ii) Quantity of e-business data and information available on the Internet

Main activities

54. The main activities of the project will include:

(a) Advisory missions to a number of selected developing countries to provide on-site training in the development of ICT statistical data collection (e.g., frameworks, methodologies, survey measures);

(b) Convening four regional technical workshops to share expertise, develop common methodological frameworks, identify best practices and establish working relationships and networks among beneficiary countries;

(c) Organizing one international workshop on measuring and monitoring ICT to review and consolidate the results of the regional workshops and to agree on a common international approach to the development of ICT indicators;

(d) Developing and conducting a specialized training course on ICT statistics, for practitioners from statistical offices in developing countries, including the preparation of a guidebook on e-business indicators, comprising best practices, model questionnaires and suggestions on methodologies and data-collection measures for developing countries;

(e) Development of a database on e-business indicators in developing countries, to be made available, together with other relevant information, on an Internet-based knowledge-management platform on information-society statistics.

M. Capacity-building for policymaking on the promotion and application of science and technology to meet the Millennium Development Goals

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development ($305,000)

Background

55. The Commission on Science and Technology for Development has stressed that science and technology are central to facilitating the achievement of all Millennium Development Goals. Developing countries are more likely to meet the Millennium Development Goals with concerted efforts to place science and technology at the centre of their development agenda. Achieving the Millennium Development Goals requires a reorientation of national development policies to focus on key sources of economic growth, including those associated with the use of new scientific and technological knowledge, and related institutional adjustments. The report of the Secretary-General on promoting the application of science and technology to meet the development goals contained in the Millennium Declaration (E/CN.16/2004/2) encourages national Governments to review and analyse their science, technology and innovation policies to ensure that they serve the needs of development effectively.

56. The project will address science, technology and innovation as key development issues that need to be integrated in national development strategies. It will be primarily designed for decision makers in Africa and will be carried out in partnership with prominent academic institutions, such as the Science, Technology and Innovation Program of Harvard University's Kennedy School of Government. The project will also seek to partner with the regional commissions, UNDP country offices, non-governmental organizations and multilateral organizations such as the New Partnership for Africa's Development and the Commission on Science and Technology for Sustainable Development in the South.

57. The project will draw on previous UNCTAD experience with science, technology, and innovation policy reviews, as well as on relevant work undertaken by regional commissions. Emphasis will be placed on knowledge-sharing and partnerships.

Objective of the Organization: To integrate science and technology into national development policies by assisting policymakers in developing countries.	**Summary budget** (Thousands of US dollars)	
	Consultants	155.0
Relationship to the biennial programme plan and priorities for the period 2006-2007 and the Millennium Development Goals: UNCTAD subprogramme 2 (Investment, enterprise and technology); Millennium Development Goals 1 to 8.	Travel	30.0
	Operating expenses	15.0
	Workshops	105.0
	Total	**305.0**

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	**Indicators of achievement**
(a) Increased exchange of expertise and experience among national and regional science and technology policymakers	(a) (i) Increasing number of case studies and country reports contributed to the interactive database by policymakers from individual countries and attributable to the project
	(ii) The number of partnerships, projects and networks generated through exchange on the interactive database and attributable to the project
(b) Implementation of recommendations, policies and practices favouring technological capacity-building and strengthening technological capabilities, innovation and competitiveness and integrating them in the overall policy framework	(b) (i) Number of recommendations and technological capacity-building policies endorsed by policymakers
	(ii) Plan of action prepared to implement the policy recommendations based on the project

Main activities

58. The main activities of the project will include:

(a) Establishment of one interactive database to serve as a forum for the sharing of existing case studies, best practices, successful policies, legislation and partnerships, and lessons learned in respect of national efforts to apply science and technology to serve the needs of development;

(b) Convening three regional workshops to address and analyse appropriate national science, technology and innovation policies with a view to identifying strategies and practices favouring technological capacity-building and strengthening technological capabilities, innovation and competitiveness and integrating them in the overall development policy, including the policy framework on meeting the Millennium Development Goals;

(c) Conducting three policy reviews as background for the workshops, analysing the role of science, technology and innovation in national development and the role of new and emerging technologies in meeting the Millennium Development Goals.

N. Developing local capacities in Africa for the identification of growth opportunities through resource mobilization

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development ($560,000)

Background

59. Recent estimates suggest that growth rates need to be doubled to about 7 to 8 per cent per annum and sustained for about a decade if Africa is to meet the Millennium Development Goals (with specific reference to Goal 1, on poverty reduction). This calls for policies that recognize the roles of market-based incentives in stimulating growth, enhancing the efficiency of the State through institution-building and human resource development and raising national productivity and competitiveness and thereby the overall growth prospects of African economies. Rising average incomes should lead to increases in domestic savings, which should help to gradually reduce dependence on external concessionary aid flows. Sustained growth and an improved enabling environment would also make these economies more attractive to external private capital investment, which, together with higher levels of domestic savings, should eventually replace official development financing in the long term.

60. The Monterrey Consensus and the New Partnership for Africa's Development both stress increased domestic resource mobilization and the attraction of international flows as part of the means to attain the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration. The project will cover the experiences of eight countries to identify country differences in terms of their capacities to mobilize domestic savings and external resources and derive lessons learned for adoption by other, less developed countries in the Africa region. The project will be executed by UNCTAD in cooperation with ECA.

Objective of the Organization: To strengthen the capacity of African countries to identify and utilize non-debt-generating domestic and foreign resources for the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals.	**Summary budget** (Thousands of US dollars)
Relationship to the biennial programme plan and priorities for the period 2006-2007 and the Millennium Development Goals: UNCTAD subprogramme 1B (Development of Africa); Millennium Development Goals 1 and 8.	General temporary assistance 72.0 Consultants 141.0 Expert groups 81.0 Travel 70.0 Contractual services 25.0 Operating expenses 5.0 Workshops 1668.0 **Total 560.0**

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Improved national capacities (banking and non-banking) and financial intermediation to establish new mechanisms for domestic resource mobilization and investment	(a) Number of new mechanisms (e.g., fiscal policies, financial products offered by bank and non-bank financial institutions) implemented or proposed by Governments for inclusion in future policy frameworks for improving household and corporate savings and domestic investment

(b) Mechanisms developed for increasing capital flows from traditional and alternative (non-debt-creating) sources to close the domestic financing gap	(b) Number of such mechanisms that Governments and commercial banks plan to implement in the future and their incorporation into the national development strategies
(c) A definitive policy and strategy devised to accelerate growth through external and domestic resource mobilization, including the incorporation of resource mobilization initiatives into the Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers to support efforts to achieve the Millennium Development Goals	(c) (i) Use of e-business data and statistics made available on an Internet-based knowledge-management platform, measured by number of downloads and visits to the site (ii) Number of participating Governments that have integrated resource mobilization policies, strategies and mechanisms into a cohesive poverty-reduction policy framework

Main activities

61. The main activities of the project will include:

(a) Preparation of case studies on existing capacities for domestic resource mobilization and investment and on mechanisms for enhancing resource flows, in particular from non-debt-creating sources;

(b) Conducting four regional seminars to discuss findings and draw up guidelines on (i) designing mechanisms for increasing external non-debt-creating resource flows, (ii) improving national capacities for strengthening domestic resource mobilization and investment and (iii) procedures for integrating the Millennium Development Goals and the New Partnership for Africa's Development (and for adapting poverty reduction strategy papers) into a coherent and institutional policy framework concerned with resource mobilization;

(c) Organization of expert group meeting to collate the views and outputs of the four regional seminars under subject (iii) above; development of guidelines for training workshops;

(d) Convening one regional training workshop for main stakeholders based on outputs from all of the above-listed activities, including on training of trainers;

(e) Preparation and dissemination of guidelines for the enhanced mobilization of domestic resources and resources from external non-debt-creating sources, incorporating the lessons learned from the country case studies.

O. Strengthening national capacities for home-grown economic policies through a network of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development Virtual Institute

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development ($560,000)

Background

62. The project is aimed at addressing the issue of limited national capacities in developing countries, in particular in least developed countries, to access, understand, analyse and apply information about international economic developments and to formulate, negotiate and implement policies that would maximize the benefits of globalization for economic and social development. Particular attention would be given to enhancing the capacity of participating universities to offer courses on international economic and development issues, especially (a) globalization challenges and development strategies, (b) international trade and trade policies, (c) transfer of technology and related investment and intellectual property issues and (d) trade and transport facilitation and the use of ICT for development.

63. UNCTAD intends to contribute to the building of such national capacities through a systematic programme of technical cooperation with selected universities. This approach stems from the understanding that universities play two key roles, namely (a) their role in building the necessary economic knowledge and expertise through their graduate and post-graduate courses that prepare future and current decision makers and (b) their advisory role vis-à-vis Governments on national and international economic policies. In support of these objectives, UNCTAD launched, at its eleventh session, in São Paulo, Brazil (June 2004), the UNCTAD Virtual Institute on Trade and Development, one of the major forms of multi-stakeholder partnerships endorsed by the Conference (see TD/400).

64. The Virtual Institute aims to assist universities in enhancing their teaching and research on international economic and development issues by (a) providing access to UNCTAD analytical work, teaching materials and pedagogical tools so that they can adapt relevant UNCTAD resources to their national contexts and integrate them into their regular, hence durable and self-sustaining, training activities and courses and (b) hosting a network that enables universities to share training resources, curriculum development tools and experience with other universities that are members of the Virtual Institute network and to collaborate with them on the development of courses, drawing on the potential for South-South cooperation. In order to facilitate the management, dissemination and sharing of development knowledge and information and the building of virtual communities of practice with and among the universities, the Virtual Institute will use ICT in the form of a website with interactive tools, such as online forums.

65. The proposed project will be complementary to and build on prior or ongoing activities of other UNCTAD capacity-building programmes and initiatives.

66. The direct beneficiaries of the project will be 10 to 15 selected members of the Virtual Institute network. Membership is generally for universities that have expertise in course development based on their own research and are committed to exchanging teaching and research materials and experience with other members of the network. Particular attention in the selection of participating universities will also be given to maintaining regional and linguistic balance so as to facilitate sharing and cooperation and to the inclusion of universities from the least developed countries in Africa.

67. The project will be implemented by UNCTAD in consultation with WTO (Partnerships for Training and Research), the South-South Centre (South-South Portal for Information, Knowledge

and Empowerment) and the DiploFoundation. Other relevant organizations and initiatives will be associated as appropriate.

Objective of the Organization: To strengthen the capacity of developing country universities to improve their courses on trade, investment and development issues through the Virtual Institute network.

Relationship to the biennial programme plan and priorities for the period 2006-2007 and the Millennium Development Goals: UNCTAD subprogrammes 1 (Globalization, interdependence and development), 2 (Investment, enterprise and technology), 3 (International trade) and 4 (Services infrastructure for development, trade efficiency and human resources development); Millennium Development Goals 1 and 8.

Summary budget
(Thousands of US dollars)

General temporary assistance	30.0
Consultants	282.0
Travel	60.0
Contractual services	20.0
Operating expenses	10.0
Fellowships	50.0
Workshops	108.0
Total	**560.0**

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Substantial improvement of courses offered by participating universities on international economic and development issues, especially on (i) globalization challenges and development strategies, (ii) international trade and trade policies, (iii) transfer of technology and related investment and intellectual property issues and (iv) trade and transport facilitation and the use of ICT for development	(a) Number of training courses taught (and students instructed) by participating universities based on the four generic training modules developed by the project
(b) Successful adaptation of generic training material to local conditions and its updating and integration into a regular teaching process	(b) Number of training modules customized to local conditions and integrated into the teaching activities of universities for which they are relevant
(c) Increased South-South cooperation among universities and sharing of teaching material and experience among them through a newly established online facility within the Virtual Institute website and through an exchange of fellows	(c) At the end of the project, 1 or 2 customized training modules contributed by each university that is a member of the Virtual Institute network to the online exchange facility

Main activities

68. The main activities of the project will include:

(a) Assessment of the needs of the 10 selected universities and identification of four specific international economic and development issues within the broad areas on which the generic training modules will be developed;

(b) Preparation of a guide for the development and updating of teaching material, with a particular emphasis on active learning elements;

(c) Development of generic training modules on international economic and development issues, as well as a manual for a training workshop on the adaptation of generic UNCTAD materials to local needs and the holding of a workshop for 10 selected universities;

(d) Adaptation to local needs of relevant generic training modules and their integration into teaching activities of the 10 selected universities;

(e) Convening one seminar on networking and building communities of practice for all the members of the Virtual Institute network;

(f) Organization of a fellowship system among participating universities;

(g) Convening one training workshop on the integration of generic training materials into university curricula;

(h) Provision of advisory services to each of the 10 participating universities.

P. South-South network of Global Environment Outlook collaborating centres for integrated environmental assessment and reporting

United Nations Environment Programme ($560,000)

Background

69. The lack of appropriate resources and know-how related to environmental assessment leads to sub-optimal decision-making based on incomplete or inconsistent information about the state of the environmental resources and the impact of environmental policy on development. Conversely, if resources and know-how are made available, environmental assessment gaps and information quality can be improved, leading to more optimal decision-making and improved management of environmental resources.

70. In 1995, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) launched a cross-sectoral, participatory and consultative approach to environmental assessment called the Global Environment Outlook (GEO) process, which involves a wide range of partner institutions, including about 40 GEO collaborating centres. The outputs generated to date include three issues of the GEO report series, with the fourth due in 2007; GEO annual statements and regional and subregional assessment reports, such as those on Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean and the Caucasus; and a version of GEO for youth. In addition, the UNEP Division of Early Warning and Assessment is involved in other global environmental assessment activities, such as the Global International Waters Assessment and the Global Marine Assessment, for which UNEP provides leadership and coordination, and the Land Degradation Assessment in Drylands and the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment, in which UNEP is a key partner.

71. The UNEP Division of Early Warning and Assessment has been supporting global environmental information exchange networks such as UNEP-Infoterra (established in 1977), which operates through a system of Government-designated national focal points, and UNEP.net (launched in 2001), which involves partner institutions and individual national focal points. Both networks provide a wide range of environmental information, products and services. The main lesson learned from those networks is that for a high quality assessment (a) full-scale participation of the collaborators is needed, not only in providing data and information but also in content development and reviewing and revising materials, (b) collaborating institutions themselves must be nodes of regional multisector networks rather than solitary expert bodies and (c) a mechanism

should be available for collaborating institutions to benefit from each other's experiences and methodological resources.

72. The proposed project takes into account the lessons learned from UNEP environmental information networks and the experience gained from various GEO capacity-building activities. The project focuses on strengthening South-South cooperation among recognized developing-country institutions.

73. The project will establish a network and provide opportunities for identifying, analysing and documenting expertise and innovative practices; exchanging ideas and experiences relating to the environment and integrated environmental assessments; discussing conditions required for application; and reviewing and seeking solutions.

74. The project will be implemented in four regions: Africa, Asia and the Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean and Western Asia.

Objective of the Organization: To improve environment-related policy formulation and informed decision-making processes at the regional and subregional levels, through enhanced South-South cooperation on the effective application of integrated environmental assessments.	**Summary budget** (Thousands of US dollars)
Relationship to the biennial programme plan and priorities for the period 2006-2007 and the Millennium Development Goals: UNEP subprogrammes 1 (Environmental assessment and early warning), 2 (Policy development and law), 3 (Policy implementation) and 5 (Regional cooperation and representation); Millennium Development Goal 7.	General temporary assistance 50.0 Consultants 120.0 Expert groups 60.0 Travel 60.0 Contractual services 270.0 **Total 560.0**

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Increased exchange of lessons learned and good practices among GEO collaborating centres and those involved (or to be involved) in integrated environmental assessment (IEA) at the interregional and intraregional levels	(a) Number of good practices in IEA and reporting identified and made available for network participants generated by the project
(b) Enhanced capacity of GEO collaborating centres to undertake IEA and reporting at the regional and subregional levels	(b) Increased number of global and subregional GEO reports relating to IEA submitted by collaborating centres
(c) Improved regional and national capacity to support environmental policy formulation and informed decision-making processes	(c) Number of good practices in IEA and reporting made available for regional and subregional policymakers directly attributable to the project

Main activities

75. The main activities of the project will include:

(a) Establishment of a South-South interregional network of GEO collaborating centres;

(b) Development of regionally customized guidelines on integrated environmental assessment methodology and reporting in Africa, Asia and the Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean and Western Asia;

(c) Development of multimedia training tools and other relevant products and targeted web resources for Africa, Asia and the Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean and Western Asia;

(d) Convening of an expert group meeting with the participation of GEO working groups to develop training manuals and to discuss best practices in IEA and reporting in developing regions;

(e) Establishment of an interregional virtual community of experts and practitioners of IEA in developing countries on the Internet to identify, document, review and exchange good and innovative practices in environmental assessment and reporting.

Q. Implementation of a regional programme on sustainable production and consumption in Latin America and the Caribbean

United Nations Environment Programme, in collaboration with the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean and the Department of Economic and Social Affairs ($560,000)

Background

76. The International Expert Meeting on the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Production and Consumption (SCP), held in Marrakesh in June 2003, which reviewed the follow-up to the implementation of the outcomes of the Rio Earth Summit and the World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg, accentuated the need for Governments to articulate their priorities in the area of sustainable consumption and production to ensure effective and well-targeted international cooperation and to address the challenge of poverty and inequality in the region. The meeting also called for the development of a regional strategy to promote SCP patterns and the establishment of a regional council of government experts on SCP.

77. The project has been designed in the light of the above-stated strategy and policy considerations to contribute to the sustainable development of the Latin America and the Caribbean region by changing unsustainable consumption and production patterns and to contribute to the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals by linking sustainable production and consumption to poverty reduction. The target groups are relevant governmental authorities in the 33 countries of Latin America and the Caribbean, as well as the general public, consumer associations, NGOs, small and medium enterprises and producers of sustainable products.

78. The project will be implemented by UNEP, in collaboration with the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, which will contribute by providing its expertise on policy development and global inputs on the Marrakesh process, and ECLAC, which will contribute its regional economic expertise.

Objective of the Organization: To improve sustainable consumption and production patterns by supporting national and regional initiatives.	**Summary budget** (Thousands of US dollars)	
Relationship to the biennial programme plan and priorities for the period 2006-2007 and the Millennium Development Goals: UNEP subprogrammes 4 (Technology, industry and economics) and 5 (Regional cooperation and representation); ECLAC subprogramme 9 (Natural resources and infrastructure); Department of Economic and Social Affairs subprogramme 4 (Sustainable development); Millennium Development Goal 7.	General temporary assistance	28.0
	Consultants	36.0
	Expert groups	69.0
	Travel	56.0
	Contractual services	64.0
	Operating expenses	43.0
	Workshops	264.0
	Total	**560.0**

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	**Indicators of achievement**
(a) Development and introduction of policies and measures aimed at promoting sustainable patterns of production and consumption by Governments involved	(a) (i) Number of Government initiatives designed and introduced that deal with and promote sustainable production and consumption (ii) Increased number of Government officials who have capacities and skills to deal with issues of sustainable production and consumption
(b) Increased participation of the private sector in the promotion and implementation of sustainable production and consumption	(b) (i) Number of attendees at trade fairs and events promoting the manufacturing and consumption of sustainable products (ii) Increased number of private-sector entrepreneurs who have skills to apply sustainable production and consumption approaches
(c) Increased awareness and participation of the general public and non-governmental organizations in relation to the promotion of sustainable consumption and production	(c) (i) Number of public-awareness activities on sustainable production and consumption (ii) Number of attendees from civil society at events promoting sustainable production and consumption

Main activities

79. The main activities of the project will include:

(a) Convening two expert group meetings on formulating and consolidating a regional strategy on sustainable consumption and production with all stakeholders;

(b) Development of four pilot projects in four selected countries aimed at promoting SCP patterns;

(c) Facilitating the exchange of information among regional and global programmes and initiatives on SCP; supporting and consolidating the work of the Regional Council of Government Experts on Sustainable Consumption and Production;

(d) Convening four capacity-building workshops for small and medium-sized enterprises on eco-design and marketing, aimed at facilitating regional and subregional meetings of stakeholders involved in SCP, based on existing networks;

(e) Awareness-raising campaigns at the subregional and regional levels in order to disseminate the results of pilot projects on SCP;

(f) Provision of advisory services on regional and national strategies and policies for SCP.

R. Collection and analysis of data on trends in drugs, crime and victimization in Africa

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in collaboration with the Economic Commission for Africa and the Department of Economic and Social Affairs ($480,000)

Background

80. Data on the situation of drugs and crime in Africa is limited and not well organized. This makes it most difficult to assess with accuracy whether any given situation is improving or worsening. Therefore, a mechanism urgently needs to be developed for the collection and analysis of data on drug, crime and victimization trends in Africa.

81. The proposed project is linked to the ongoing efforts of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to collect and analyse data on major drug and crime issues. Economic and Social Council resolution 2004/32 called for an increased effort to combat drugs and crime as impediments to growth in Africa, including in the context of the Millennium Development Goals and the New Partnership for Africa's Development. The project will rely on the expertise of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in the collection and analysis of data on drugs and crime and the support and input of its field offices and the network of African experts and institutions.

82. The project will focus on four subregions (North Africa, West and Central Africa, East Africa and southern Africa) and will involve eight countries (two in each subregion), to be selected. It is expected that at the end of the project the Governments of the participating countries will benefit from improved knowledge about the collection and analysis of data on crime and drugs, to support socio-economic development policies and programmes. It will also help the international community and the regional institutions to improve knowledge about the situation of drugs and crime in Africa, so that they can provide more effective and targeted assistance to the continent. The project will be executed by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in collaboration with ECA and the Department of Economic and Social Affairs. The project will also cooperate with the Safer Cities Programme of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme.

Objective of the Organization: To enhance the capacity of African countries to collect and analyse data on trends in drugs, crime and victimization.	**Summary budget** (Thousands of US dollars)	
Relationship to the biennial programme plan and priorities for the period 2006-2007 and the Millennium Development Goals: United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime subprogrammes 1 (Research, analysis and advocacy) and 3 (Technical assistance and advice); Millennium Development Goal 8.	General temporary assistance	72.0
	Consultants	45.0
	Travel	24.0
	Contractual services	300.0
	Operating expenses	7.0
	Workshops	32.0
	Total	**480.0**

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	**Indicators of achievement**
(a) Increased know-how of African Member States on cost-effective mechanisms for data collection and analysis	(a) (i) Number of reliable and replicable methods for data collection in place in a number of African countries
	(ii) Increased number of African countries capable of conducting surveys on crime and victimization due to drugs and criminality
(b) Improved knowledge of the drug and crime situation and victimization in Africa	(b) (i) Increased number of African countries responding to the United Nations surveys on drugs and crime
	(ii) Increased number of African countries making published drug and crime data available to the international community
(c) Strengthened capacity of Member States to collect data and report to the United Nations on drug and crime issues	(c) Increased number of African countries responding to the United Nations drug and crime questionnaires and participating in the international process for the development of evidence-based crime-prevention and drug-control policies

Main activities

83. The main activities of the project will include:

(a) Development and establishment of an African network of experts, in collaboration with ECA and the Department of Economic and Social Affairs (identification of national statistical offices, drug and crime experts, research institutions to act as project counterparts in eight countries, two per subregion);

(b) Finalization of comprehensive methodology based on the identification of priority data collection and analysis activities and related implementation modalities (in consultation with field offices, donors, experts, regional organizations);

(c) Development of regional databases for Africa with information on various aspects of prevention and control in relation to drugs and crime;

(d) Development of a training curriculum for government agencies in the collection of information required by international instruments (drug and crime conventions);

(e) Implementation of a package of surveys to collect information on drug and crime trends in target countries (including the establishment of research teams, training in sampling techniques, selection and training of interviewers, training in data entry and analysis); linking of the results with the regional database;

(f) Convening a final-evaluation workshop to compare experiences at the country level and discuss achievements, problems encountered and priorities at the subregional and regional levels, to result in the production of a sustainable model for the collection and analysis of drug and crime data that may be adopted by Member States;

(g) Provision of advisory services in the organization and implementation of surveys.

S. Urban safety for the poor through local-government capacity-building, with a focus on the most vulnerable groups in Asia and the Pacific

United Nations Human Settlements Programme, in collaboration with the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific ($625,000)

Background

84. Practices and approaches have been developed that enable local governments to play an active role in urban safety for the most vulnerable groups. However, in the Asia and the Pacific region, the application and development of these approaches has been rather limited, and there has been no focused capacity-building or development of relevant tools at the subregional level. Enabling local governments to understand the concept of community-based urban safety for the poor, and providing them access to practices and tools, will lead to development policies and programmes that can improve the safety and security of the most vulnerable and the poorest in urban areas.

85. The United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat), through its Safer Cities Programme, supports the implementation of the Habitat Agenda and the outcome of the International Conference on Sustainable Safety (Durban, 2003), which explicitly states that the local level is the most appropriate place to take action, with mayors taking the lead in promoting community safety.

86. The project will introduce Asia and the Pacific to the new thinking and practices now emerging on urban safety. The pilot cities involved in the region will be provided with and trained in the use of a comprehensive toolkit that has been developed to support local crime-prevention initiatives. The programme will make available the experience of cities in its network (including cities in Europe, Africa and North America, as well as Asia and Australia). The programme will operate through advocacy, tools development and knowledge management, as well as direct capacity-building at the local level. It will be implemented by UN-Habitat, in collaboration with ESCAP. The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime will ensure that the results feed into the broader debate on international guidelines and norms for the criminal justice system.

Objective of the Organization: To strengthen the capacity of local governments to promote urban safety practices and nurture a culture of crime prevention in Asia and the Pacific.

Relationship to the biennial programme plan and priorities for the period 2006-2007 and the Millennium Development Goals: UN-Habitat subprogramme 1 (Development of shelter and sustainable human settlements); ESCAP subprogramme 1 (Poverty and development); Millennium Development Goals 1 and 7.

Summary budget
(Thousands of US dollars)

General temporary assistance	120.0
Consultants	165.0
Expert groups	50.0
Travel	35.0
Contractual services	170.0
Operating expenses	15.0
Workshops	70.0
Total	**625.0**

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Better access for key stakeholders and urban authorities to knowledge of successful practices and tools for improving urban safety	(a) (i) Increased number of stakeholders having access to online regional resource facilities (ii) Availability of peer-validated documentation on at least 10 urban-safety practices (iii) Increased number of local authorities and their partners at the regional level using the adapted Safer Cities toolkit
(b) Enhanced ability of urban local governments to form effective partnerships with their stakeholders, including the most vulnerable groups (such as youth at risk) to address urban safety	(b) (i) Increased number and regional coverage of trainers on urban-safety approaches and tools available in the region (ii) Increased number of local governments involved as partners in urban crime prevention initiatives and debate in the region
(c) Enhanced skills and knowledge of stakeholders to develop effective community-based policies and programmes for improving urban safety	(c) Increased number of effective community-based urban-safety initiatives introduced on a pilot basis in local governments in the region

Main activities

87. The main activities of the project will include:

(a) Convening of two expert group meetings to review and analyse the links between poverty and urban safety and security in Asia and the Pacific and place urban safety within the broader context of human security; analyse the role of local governments in urban safety in Asia and the Pacific; and identify and document at least 10 effective and innovative practices in urban safety for the poor in the region;

(b) Selection of three cities for implementation of pilot initiatives to incorporate effective mechanisms of community-based urban safety at the city or district level, linked with poverty reduction programmes, and to apply lessons learned to national and regional support mechanisms;

(c) Development of an effective community-based urban-safety improvement initiative on a pilot basis in three cities;

(d) Adaptation of the Safer Cities toolkit to the Asia and the Pacific region, based on pilot initiatives and practices in the region and training modules;

(e) Implementing a regional training-of-trainers workshop to build effective working relationships between local governments and their stakeholders;

(f) Convening one urban-crime prevention workshop and study tours;

(g) Provision of advisory services on capacity-building and on establishing pilot projects.

T. Strengthening statistical capacity in support of progress towards the internationally agreed development goals in the Southern African Development Community[a] region

Department of Economic and Social Affairs and the Economic Commission for Africa ($950,000)

Background

88. Statistics are an important tool in the development-policymaking processes of countries and regional organizations. They are needed for assessing the current development situation, setting objectives and targets for the future and measuring progress and development. However, a substantial gap still exists between the demand for information and the ability of most countries in the Southern African Development Community (SADC) region to routinely provide it.

89. The SADC Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan recognizes statistics as one of the cross-sectoral areas that need to be strengthened to foster regional cooperation and integration over the next 15 years. This project is therefore designed to improve the availability and reliability of basic data required for development planning in the SADC region, with special emphasis on data requirements for the internationally agreed development goals and the Millennium Development Goals. The project is aimed at facilitating subsequent networking among subregions through interactive sharing and management of knowledge. Furthermore, the project will strengthen links between producers and users of statistics.

90. The project builds upon lessons learned from three statistical development projects implemented by the Department of Economic and Social Affairs Statistics Division in the Caribbean Community, Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) and ESCWA regions. The project will be executed by the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, in collaboration with the Statistics Division of the SADC secretariat and in association with ECA.

[a] Member countries: Angola, Botswana, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, Swaziland, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Objective of the Organization: To strengthen the capacity of Governments in the SADC region for the production and analysis of benchmark statistics to support national monitoring of progress towards the internationally agreed development goals.

Relationship to the biennial programme plan and priorities for the period 2006-2007 and the Millennium Development Goals: Department of Economic and Social Affairs subprogrammes 4 (Sustainable development) and 5 (Statistics); ECA subprogramme 4 (Harnessing information for development).

Summary budget
(Thousands of US dollars)

General temporary assistance	80.0
Consultants	75.0
Expert groups	110.0
Travel	190.0
Contractual services	45.0
Operating expenses	80.0
Workshops	370.0
Total	**950.0**

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Improved organization of statistical systems and user-producer relationships, resulting in quality, timely and relevant data on the Millennium Development Goals	(a) Increased volume of official statistical data for tracking progress towards the Millennium Development Goals and internationally agreed development goals used by statistical systems, the public and the media
(b) Adoption of international statistical methods and standards for knowledge management in relation to the Millennium Development Goals and internationally agreed development goals	(b) (i) Increased number of national statistical offices using common statistical definitions and methodologies (ii) Increased number of national statistical offices providing indicators of improved quality for policy-oriented research and analysis

Main activities

91. The main activities of the project will include:

(a) Organization of six training workshops for staff of national statistical offices to improve the technical capabilities of countries in the collection of demographic and social statistics, economic statistics and environment and energy statistics; in statistical classification; in the organization of statistical systems; and in user-producer relationships;

(b) Convening an expert group meeting on the harmonization of development indicators to exchange country experiences and adopt common methodologies and classifications for the collection of data; to provide a forum for a dialogue among the countries of the region and other regions; and to identify common policy priority areas and develop the corresponding regional core indicator set;

(c) Establishing the connectivity of experts in statistics-related ICT to promote the sharing of information among experts in their respective fields, access to information on websites and exchange of statistical reports;

(d) Promoting exchanges of experts between statistical offices to encourage the implementation of common methodologies and facilitate exchanges of information on statistical standards;

(e) Provision of technical assistance to strengthen national and regional institutions in the collection, compilation and dissemination of statistics and the use and maintenance of technology.

U. Realizing the Millennium Development Goals through socially inclusive macroeconomic policies

Department of Economic and Social Affairs, in cooperation with the Economic Commission for Africa, the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean and the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific ($600,000)

Background

92. The outcomes of global United Nations conferences and summits, especially the Millennium Declaration, the Monterrey Consensus and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, have raised the expectations of citizens of Member States regarding inclusive economic and social policies. In view of the mixed social-development outcomes of economic globalization and liberalization, the importance of having a unified economic and social policy framework that addresses economic weaknesses and social problems simultaneously has been increasingly recognized. This has been confirmed by recent research on the relationship between economic growth, poverty reduction and social indicators, which highlighted the important interaction between economic and social policies.

93. The project will assist national policymakers and policy shapers to develop the knowledge and skills to integrate macroeconomic and social goals in policy formulation and better utilize available national policy space to pursue development goals in the face of external shocks. The project will also help Governments to build capacity for realizing the Millennium Development Goals through socially inclusive and egalitarian macroeconomic policies, relying on the identification of appropriate macroeconomic models and frameworks, which will account for the social impacts of policies as well as for structural changes and interactions with the rest of the world.

94. The project will be implemented by the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, in collaboration with ESCAP, ECLAC and ECA.

Objective of the Organization: To strengthen the capacity of policymakers to formulate and evaluate economic and social development policies, including those emanating from the Millennium Development Goals, and to design a framework and instruments for macroeconomic modelling approaches with positive social impacts.

Relationship to the biennialprogramme plan and priorities for the period 2006-2007 and the Millennium Development Goals: Department of Economic and Social Affairs subprogramme 7 (Global development trends, issues and policies).

Summary budget
(Thousands of US dollars)

General temporary assistance	30.0
Consultants	150.0
Expert groups	50.0
Travel	70.0
Contractual services	15.0
Operating expenses	25.0
Workshops	260.0
Total	**600.0**

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Development of socially inclusive macroeconomic policy frameworks in support of achieving the Millennium Development Goals, supplemented, where possible, by macroeconomic models	(a) Number of proposals developed by participants for a users' network and a regionally based consensus
(b) Better incorporation of regional linkages into macroeconomic policies	(b) Policy frameworks in proposals developed by participants will have accounted for regional linkages and will have been reviewed through a network of socially inclusive macro-framework and model users
(c) Increased awareness of effective policymaking space available for use in the current international economic environment	(c) Proposals developed by participants will have mapped out the areas where national policy space can be better utilized to promote the Millennium Development Goals

Main activities

95. The main activities of the project will include:

(a) Development of prototype frameworks for socially inclusive macroeconomic policies in low-income countries, explicitly accounting for the social and employment impacts of policies as well as the influence of external (international) factors;

(b) Conducting national case studies and undertaking other background studies to be used as input for the policy frameworks;

(c) Conducting workshops in each of the three regions based on the prototype frameworks and the studies, with the involvement of the respective regional commissions and regional research networks;

(d) Conducting three interregional workshops that will synthesize the results of the workshops in the regions;

(e) Development of proposals for socially inclusive macroeconomic policy frameworks for countries, incorporating regional linkages and utilizing the effective policymaking space available in the current international economic environment; outreach at the national level towards building consensus around these frameworks;

(f) Publishing the findings of the project, including on best practices, as a series of discussion papers in the second year;

(g) Publishing, upon the project's completion, a volume summarizing all the country proposals, to be used as a tool for outreach at the national level.

V. Capacity-building to integrate older persons in development goals and frameworks through the implementation of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing

Department of Economic and Social Affairs, in collaboration with the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, the Economic Commission for Africa, the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean and the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia ($510,000)

Background

96. Following the adoption of the International Plan of Action on Ageing at the Second World Assembly on Ageing in 2002, an interregional consultative meeting on national implementation of the Plan of Action identified major outstanding issues and obstacles to national implementation, produced strategy guidelines to mainstream ageing issues into national development agendas and contributed to the development of a framework for technical assistance at the national level. One of the key objectives of the Plan of Action is to promote a developmental approach to population ageing through the mainstreaming of older persons into international and national development plans and policies across all sectors.

97. It is envisaged that within the scope of the project, the exchange of experience and lessons learned among neighbouring countries could enhance and strengthen the implementation of the Madrid Plan of Action at the subregional level. Cross-regional sharing of experience could be further enhanced through a web-based mechanism hosted by the Department of Economic and Social Affairs.

98. The project will be implemented by the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, in collaboration with regional commissions and HelpAge International.

Objective of the Organization: To strengthen the capacity of Governments to integrate issues of ageing into national development policy formulation and programme planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.	**Summary budget** (Thousands of US dollars)
Relationship to the biennial programme plan and priorities for the period 2006-2007 and the Millennium Development Goals: Department of Economic and Social Affairs subprogramme 3 (Social policy and development); Millennium Development Goal 1.	Travel 140.0 Contractual services 80.0 Operating expenses 40.0 Fellowships 10.0 Workshops 240.0 **Total** **510.0**

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Increased integration of ageing issues into policy formulation and programme planning, implementation and monitoring	(a) Number of ageing issues integrated in policy frameworks, programme planning, situation analyses, policy/programme objectives and budgets

(b) Enhanced knowledge-sharing and capacity-building through the creation of a subregional team of trainers and established sustainable Internet-based networks	(b) Number of follow-up training events run independently by participants
(c) Sustained Internet-based subregional networks	(c) Number of postings/documents shared on the network

Main activities

99. The main activities of the project will include:

(a) Conducting advisory-services missions on needs assessment and capacity-building, including training;

(b) Implementation of a three-step capacity-building programme, including a one-day advocacy workshop for policymakers and media; four-day formal competency-based training for programme managers and advisers on ageing and social inclusion issues; and five-day training of trainers — to be expanded at the subregional level by the inclusion of participants from neighbouring countries;

(c) Establishing a project task force with membership from selected project countries to facilitate implementation and contribute to project sustainability;

(d) Organization of a three-day meeting for sharing of experience;

(e) Conducting a three-day final-evaluation meeting to discuss and analyse project accomplishments;

(f) Convening a workshop in the context of seminars and events organized during the sessions of the General Assembly and the Commission for Social Development, to share project accomplishments with Member States;

(g) Establishment of subregional web-based networks to facilitate online exchanges and learning by using national and regional technical capacity.

W. Engaging indigenous women: local-government capacity-building through new technologies in Latin America

Department of Economic and Social Affairs, in collaboration with the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean and the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women ($450,000)

Background

100. The indigenous peoples in Latin America are among the poorest in a region that is characterized by considerable levels of inequality, exclusion and insecurity. Indigenous communities are usually the most marginalized in terms of their ability to have access to and benefit from public services and participate in the political process. Frequently they have only limited access to education, training, information and networking — all of which may have a significant effect on their opportunities for development. Within indigenous communities, women are often the poorest, most marginalized and most unaware of their human and political rights.

101. The project is aimed at helping indigenous women to become further involved in the local decision-making processes through the use of ICT to increase their networking (communication of many with many), outreach and information-sharing capacity. ICT can facilitate several stages of political consultation and participation, e.g., through setting up shared virtual spaces and making available and sorting out relevant traditional and new information.

102. The United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues urged Member States to take concrete steps to increase the participation of indigenous women in governance and decision-making structures at all levels. The General Assembly, in its resolution 59/174 proclaiming the Second International Decade of the World's Indigenous People, called for, inter alia, the implementation of action-oriented programmes and specific projects, increased technical assistance and relevant standard-setting activities for indigenous people.

103. The project will be implemented by the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, in collaboration with ECLAC and the United Nations International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women.

Objective of the Organization: To strengthen the capacity of institutions at the national and community levels in selected Latin American countries to better engage indigenous women in decision-making processes by utilizing new information and communication technologies.

Relationship to the biennial programme plan and priorities for the period 2006-2007 and the Millennium Development Goals: Department of Economic and Social Affairs subprogramme 2 (Gender issues and advancement of women); ECLAC subprogramme 5 (Mainstreaming the gender perspective in regional development); Millennium Development Goals 1 to 8.

Summary budget
(Thousands of US dollars)

General temporary assistance	30.0
Consultants	180.0
Travel	39.0
Contractual services	167.0
Operating expenses	4.0
Workshops	30.0
Total	**450.0**

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Upgraded institutional and community capacity in local governance by engaging indigenous women and communities	(a) (i) Number of local governments taking control of their own development (including in the areas of information on health, education, leadership, governance, microfinancing and e-commerce) (ii) Number of indigenous women and communities involved in decision-making processes
(b) Change in the content of information available to and directed at indigenous women, including more gender-sensitive media images and practical information related to indigenous women's empowerment and development	(b) Increased availability on an Internet-based website of standard courses and seminars, projects and programmes on connectivity and other information addressed to indigenous women according to their needs and realities

(c) Increased knowledge and use of existing and new information technologies by local governments and indigenous women and communities	(c) Number of training courses adapted and used by local-government training institutes involving indigenous communities in participating countries

Main activities

104. The main activities of the project will include:

(a) Conducting analysis and assessments of needs in selected local governments, including a review of available infrastructure, barriers to women's access and existing indigenous women's groups and connectivity initiatives;

(b) Conducting training workshops for indigenous women in local government and indigenous organizations on the utilization of ICT for full and effective participation in decision-making processes;

(c) Establishment of an Internet-based website to disseminate relevant information;

(d) Establishment of an Internet-based network of local governments in the countries selected, which will include the development of an e-government application for networking and connectivity for indigenous women and communities;

(e) Assisting indigenous women in identifying priority needs on such issues as health care, education, child registration, migration and in applying ICT in these areas;

(f) Creation of a regional network of indigenous women's organizations and local governments whose aim is to strengthen indigenous-community participation in the local government and advocacy through access to information;

(g) Implementing pilot projects in cities and towns to test and replicate selected good and innovative practices.

X. Strengthening the capacity of Parliaments in Africa to harness information and communications technologies

Department of Economic and Social Affairs, in cooperation with the Economic Commission for Africa ($285,000)

Background

105. Access to information and knowledge-sharing tools can help Parliaments connect and network globally, learn about and follow up on national and international legal frameworks and laws, sustain inter-parliamentary dialogue, foster parliamentary learning networks on global issues and maintain more effective linkage and consultations with their local constituencies. However, the potential of ICT to modernize Parliaments in Africa is still largely untapped. The project is aimed at establishing a network for information and communication technology in Parliament administrations with a view to promoting dialogue and cooperation among Parliament administrations, academia, centres of excellence, international organizations, civil society and the private sector. The network will act as a catalyst and clearing house for information, research, innovation and technology in Parliament, and facilitate the sharing of experiences and best practices to assist capacity development for African legislatures.

Objective of the Organization: To strengthen the capacity of national and regional legislatures in Africa to harness information and communication technologies to improve their networking and access to knowledge relevant to executing their constitutional legislative, representative and government oversight mandates.	**Summary budget** (Thousands of US dollars)
Relationship to the biennial programme plan and priorities for the period 2006-2007 and the Millennium Development Goals: Department of Economic and Social Affairs subprogramme 3 (Strengthening development management) and 8 (Public administration, finance and development); ECA subprogramme 4 (Harnessing information for development); Millennium Development Goals 1 to 8.	Consultants 96.0 Travel 40.0 Operating expenses 5.0 Study tours 44.0 Workshops 100.0 **Total 285.0**

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Improvement in parliamentary processes in Africa through the use of information and communication technology tools	(a) Number of officials indicating enhanced knowledge and using ICT to network with partners after the workshop
(b) Increased ability of Parliament administrations, academia and research centres to concretely share best practices, lessons learned and new experiences	(b) Number of Parliaments and research and academic institutions participating in the network

Main activities

106. The main activities of the project will include:

(a) Organization of two capacity-building workshops on connectivity and information technology infrastructure and information and knowledge management systems for the training of Parliament administration employees in Africa, as well as the discussion and evaluation of their impact on Parliament organizations and parliamentary services;

(b) Designing and installing the portal/website within an institution capable of managing it (to be identified);

(c) Establishment of a network of Parliament research centres and departments for information and communication technology in Parliament administrations, to foster the sharing of experiences, the identification of best practices, the enhancement of institution-building and the creation of a responsive mechanism available to African administrations;

(d) Strengthening of the network's effectiveness and cohesiveness through a number of Parliament-to-Parliament fellowships involving African parliamentary officials.

Appendix

List of projects proposed to be funded from the Development Account during the biennium 2006-2007

Project title	*Amount (United States dollars)*
A. Interregional cooperation on the measurement of the informal sector and informal employment (ESCAP, with ECA, ECE, ECLAC and ESCWA)	800 000
B. Interregional cooperation to strengthen social inclusion, gender equality and health promotion in the Millennium Development Goal process (ESCAP, with ECLAC and ESCWA and with inputs from ECA and ECE)	855 000
C. Knowledge networks through information and communication technology access points for disadvantaged communities (all regional commissions, with ESCWA leading)	970 000
D. Public-Private Partnership Alliance programme for capacity-building in infrastructure development and provision of basic services (ESCAP)	615 000
E. Capacity-building in support of trade integration, with emphasis on integrated trade, information flow management and trade facilitation in Central Asia (ECE, in collaboration with ESCAP and UNCTAD)	385 000
F. Strengthening the statistical capacity of Central Asian countries to monitor progress towards the Millennium Development Goals (ECE, in collaboration with the Department of Economic and Social Affairs and in cooperation with ESCAP)	385 000
G. Strengthening the capacity of Latin American and Caribbean countries to achieve the Millennium Development Goals by sharing information about successful initiatives through a regional network (ECLAC, with inputs from ESCAP, ECA and ESCWA)	410 000
H. Implications of macroeconomic policy, external shocks and social protection systems for poverty, inequality and social vulnerability in Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC, in collaboration with the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, UNDP, UNRISD, ILO and other regional commissions)	410 000
I. Sustainable modernization of agriculture and rural transformation in Africa (ECA, in collaboration with ESCAP, ECLAC and ESCWA)	410 000
J. Strengthening African statistical systems to generate gender-disaggregated data to support policies to promote gender equality and empowerment of women (ECA, in collaboration with the Department of Economic and Social Affairs and ESCAP)	410 000

Project title	*Amount (United States dollars)*
K. Strengthening the development of international merchandise trade statistics and e-commerce in member countries of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA, in partnership with FAO, OECD, UNCTAD and the Department of Economic and Social Affairs)	460 000
L. Capacity-building for information and communication technology measurement and policy (UNCTAD)	510 000
M. Capacity-building for policymaking on the promotion and application of science and technology to meet the Millennium Development Goals (UNCTAD)	305 000
N. Developing local capacities in Africa for the identification of growth opportunities through resource mobilization (UNCTAD)	560 000
O. Strengthening national capacities for home-grown economic policies through a network of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development Virtual Institute (UNCTAD)	560 000
P. South-South network of Global Environment Outlook collaborating centres for integrated environmental assessment and reporting (UNEP)	560 000
Q. Implementation of a regional programme on sustainable production and consumption in Latin America and the Caribbean (UNEP, in collaboration with ECLAC and the Department of Economic and Social Affairs)	560 000
R. Collection and analysis of data and trends on drugs, crime and victimization in Africa (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in collaboration with ECA and the Department of Economic and Social Affairs)	480 000
S. Urban safety for the poor through local-government capacity-building, with a focus on the most vulnerable groups in Asia and the Pacific (UN-Habitat, in collaboration with ESCAP)	625 000
T. Strengthening statistical capacity in support of progress towards the internationally agreed development goals in the Southern African Development Community region (Department of Economic and Social Affairs and ECA)	950 000
U. Realizing the Millennium Development Goals through socially inclusive macroeconomic policies (Department of Economic and Social Affairs, in cooperation with ECA, ECLAC and ESCAP)	600 000
V. Capacity-building to integrate older persons in development goals and frameworks through the implementation of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing (Department of Economic and Social Affairs, in collaboration with ESCAP, ECA, ECLAC and ESCWA)	510 000
W. Engaging indigenous women: local-government capacity-building through new technologies in Latin America (Department of Economic and Social Affairs, in collaboration with ECLAC and INSTRAW)	450 000

Project title	*Amount (United States dollars)*
X. Strengthening the capacity of Parliaments in Africa to harness information and communication technologies (Department of Economic and Social Affairs, in cooperation with ECA)	285 000
Total	**13 065 000**